FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XL.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 12, 1857. [NO. 2067.]

From the Wilmington Journal.

COAL AND IRON.

The Fayetteville *Observer* of yesterday contains an editorial article calling attention to the great influence of coal and iron in promoting the growth and development of a State, as shown from the example of Pennsylvania, which of all the old States of the Atlantic Seaboard, alone holds her own, and actually gains upon her sister States, and this owing mainly to the development of her mineral resources. Previous to such development by the construction of canals and railroads, to carry the products of the mines to market, Pennsylvania was retrograding in the scale of States. New York had passed her and was rapidly increasing her distance; even the new State of Ohio threatened to pass her at the next census. But before the time for the taking of that census had arrived, the effect of the public improvements penetrating the mining regions began to be felt; and, instead of decay and retrogression, progress became the order of the day. The census of 1850 showed that Pennsylvania had taken a fresh start and was not merely holding her own but gaining upon her rivals and compeers. With little foreign trade—little or no lake trade—no trade with the British Colonies such as Western New York enjoys, still Pennsylvania has actually, by virtue of her mineral resources, kept gaining upon the great and prosperous Empire State—gaining in relative wealth and population. Let us bear this in mind.

Some ardent believers in the magnitude and value of our deposits of coal and iron in the Deep River country, contend that they are superior to those of Pennsylvania. Of course, much of this must be conjecture. It is enough for us to know that there *are* deposits there of a valuable character, and to an extent which is practically unlimited. Those best acquainted with such matters, say that these mines can be worked with profit, provided an avenue to market be supplied, and that the distance which the coal will have to be transported to a point of shipment, is not so great as to form any insuperable obstacle, not being as great as the Pennsylvania or Maryland deposits, now worked to advantage.

This is the state of the case. These deposits exist in North Carolina. They exist at a point conveniently accessible to tide water. They are awaiting development by means of slackwater or railroad, or both. Will they be developed or not? This is a question for the Legislature to answer. Individuals are not able to construct the works without the additional assistance of the Legislature.

So far as the River is concerned, if properly improved and fulfilling the ends for which its improvement is designed, it would we think, be preferable to a railroad, inasmuch as there would be no loading or unloading between the original point of shipment on the river, at the mines, and the final shipment on board a sea-going vessel bound for any northern or southern port. We think that coal could be carried at less rates per ton on slackwater, and open river navigation, than it could on any road. But we may be mistaken, and there are certainly advantages connected with a railroad which cannot be claimed for any inland navigation.

There are undoubtedly advantages and disadvantages connected with either project—the River improvement or the Railroad. Both will, in our opinion, be eventually built and will then pay. The Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill Canal Company, are both taxed to their utmost capacity to bring down the coal of the Schuylkill region, and both these works are enormous in their own way. The Navigation labors under the disadvantage of being closed part of the year by ice, a disadvantage to which our work would not be subject.

We cannot but think that the especial friends of the Railroad or the Navigation will commit a great mistake if they permit themselves to be drawn into a position of antagonism, or be persuaded to run the schemes against each other as hostile and conflicting projects. No good to either, but much evil to both must be the result of such mistaken policy. Therefore do we sincerely trust that no such policy will be adopted.

We trust that we will not be understood as unfriendly to the railroad, or inclined to strike a sideblow at it, when we say that, although we desire the success of the road as well as of the navigation, yet if we felt that one or the other must be given up, and it depended upon us to say which one that should be, we would go for giving up the road rather than the river, if for no other reason, for the sufficient one that both State interest and State pride are interested in the river project. The State is already in so far that she cannot recede without loss. Her credit is involved in putting through this work, as it would certainly be humilating for the State of North Carolina to be forced to let a company from another section of the Union take a great State work out of her hands, she having begun it. We don't believe anybody would like this work to be sold out of the hands of the State; and that must be the consequence unless the Legislature comes to the rescue.

This work, as we have before said, has been injured by a piddling, hand-to-mouth policy. The original estimate of $185,000 was about enough to bring it decently before the public—hardly more. If a million dollars had been said at once, and everything from the first done on a proper solid foundation from the first as it must be at the last, we believe that the work would now be paying the interest on the State debt contracted for building it, as well as affording a fair return to individual stockholders, to say nothing of the great benefits it would be conferring upon the State. The errors of the past are the results of inexperience. States, companies, and individuals have, in most cases, to buy knowledge, and pay pretty dear for it too. All hands in this case, have had to do so. It is certainly better to make use of this dearly bought experience than to spend time in criminations and recriminations. Above all it is desirable not to fall again into the errors of the past. Half doing anything is worse than not doing it at all. If the Legislature grants aid to this work it will be the dictate of wisdom and true economy to find out the full amount necessary to do it *well, thoroughly and at once,* or not at all. This we think all will admit. We think it will *pay* to do so. We have no doubt of it.

MARRIED,

Near Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1857, by the Rev. Neill McDonald, CORNELIUS RUTHVEN, of Darlington District, South Carolina, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Daniel Graham.

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst., by Rev. Dr. Drane, Dr. J. A. MILLER, of Georgia, to Miss ANN ELIZA ASHE, eldest daughter of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe.

DIED,

In Marianna, Florida, on the 4th Dec'r, Mrs. ANN WHALEY, relict of the late Joshua Whaley, formerly of this place.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1857.

Coal and Iron.—We copy from the Wilmington Journal an interesting article under this heading.

We agree fully with the Journal, that it will be very bad policy for the friends of the river improvement and of the rail road to array those schemes against each other. There will be work enough for both. And both can be accomplished, beyond doubt, if adequate means be provided. We fully admit all that, as we have never denied it. We differ from the Journal, however, on one or two points, as to the relative advantages of the two works.

In the first place, there will be no more loading or unloading on the rail road than on the river. The cars will receive the coal at the mouth of the shaft, and will dump it into a boat on Deep river, or into a boat at Fayetteville, precisely the same operation in each case. The Deep river boat or the Fayetteville boat will stand in precisely the same position at Wilmington. Now if the rail road should be extended from Fayetteville, either to Wilmington or to Beaufort, there will be less loading and unloading than on the river.

We think the cost of transportation will be less on the rail road. It is plain that the road will cost less in the first instance than the river improvement; for the Journal says that a million of dollars ought to have been asked at first for the river; whereas, $700,000 will build the road, as every body knows. And as it is admitted that the work done on the river is perishable, and will have to be done over again, the inference is plain that a million ought to be asked now, to do the work well. That sum, with what has already been wasted, will make an aggregate of twice the cost of the road.

After both are completed, there will not only be a greater amount to invest in boats than in cars, but a greater number of hands required to propel them, to say nothing of the regiment of men required to tend the locks. And then three or four hours will be ample time to bring a train 40 miles over the road, whilst two or three days will be required for a steamer and four barges to pass all the locks and reach Fayetteville, 120 miles. Moreover, the road would be capable of constant use, every day; whilst the river would often be in a condition to prevent a boat getting either through the locks or over the dams. The locks themselves often get out of order; and when one out of upwards of twenty is thus out of order, the entire navigation is suspended.

The Journal mentions the Reading rail road and the Schuylkill Canal. These are side by side. And though a canal is not liable to the prodigious freshes which are common to our river, that road transports nearly twice as much coal as the canal. While on the Baltimore rail road, five-sevenths of the Maryland coal is transported to two-sevenths by canal.

For these reasons, we think, unlike the Journal, that if one or the other of these works is to be discontinued, it had better be the river works. The road asks for not a dollar of appropriation from the State. It will pay the interest on the bonds it asks for. It can be completed within a year or two at the most. Its cost is a thing about which there is no uncertainty. It will beyond a doubt develop the rich mineral wealth of the Deep river region. *That* is the true object of State interest and State pride. And the sooner it is done the better.

The Journal speaks of the Deep river works passing out of the hands of the State, in case a further appropriation be not made; and the same idea is presented in the late Report of the Deep River Company. Why should the works pass from the State? Has not the State a mortgage on the entire property and franchise? If so, how can they be sold except in the State's favor, to foreclose that mortgage?

We have said thus much, not because of hostility to the river improvement, but simply to rebut the Journal's argument. We might even be pardoned for something of hostility to a work which was intended by some of its projectors and warmest friends to obliterate Fayetteville from the map. But the readers of the Observer know that we have indulged in nothing of the kind. Our members have voted for appropriations to it, without a word of complaint from us or others here. We have said nothing about it, not even to chronicle the mishaps which high waters have caused, but have been anxious that it should succeed, in view of the vast interests involved, to the State, and particularly to this section of it.

The Bank Debate.—We are indebted to a friend now in Raleigh for the interesting sketch of the important debate in the Senate on Monday.

We are astonished at the argument of Mr. Cameron, the Senator from Orange, in relation to the Cape Fear Bank. He has made the gravest imputation upon that Bank, viz: that in April 1855, when its stockholders accepted the amended charter it had so large a suspended debt that it was compelled to go on, and could not wind up. It is true he admitted in the end, that this was but an inference of his own from the fact that the additional capital stock had not all been taken. But can the Senator feel that this latter fact justifies an inference so fatal, if it were true, to the character of the bank for soundness? Nothing but the most positive and accurate information seems to us to justify an imputation upon the credit of a bank any more than of an individual.

Now we affirm, with opportunities for considerable familiarity with the affairs of that bank, that this is the first intimation we ever heard of the existence of any such large suspended debt, and we are sure that it could not have existed without our knowing something of it.

But to rebut Mr. Cameron's inference, we state the well known fact, that when the bank accepted the re-charter, it had a surplus fund, (over and above its full capital of $1,500,000,) of $337,176. And that when the new stockholders were admitted, they appointed one person, the State appointed another, and the old stockholders a third, who, as the new charter provided, proceeded to value the stock, so as to admit the new stockholders at that valuation. And what was the valuation of the chosen agents of these three great interests? Why that the old stock was worth $121 per share, and that the new stockholders must pay $121 per share to put them on a footing with the old ones. Every asset and responsibility of the bank were before these three gentlemen, and their wits were sharpened by their interests. They found no large suspended debt. In truth, it was believed by the officers of the bank and its various branches, that out of all its debt, there was but $2000 that was even doubtful. The new stockholders thought there was more, but they agreed that $121 per share was a fair valuation of the bank's assets, and consented to pay that per share.

The plain and obvious reasons why the whole of the authorised increased capital of the Cape Fear Bank was not subscribed, were three, viz: 1st. That there has been a pretty severe pinch in the money market. 2d. That the Banks of Wilmington and of Clarendon were chartered at the last session, and they had each troops of friends, interested in bringing them into existence. 3d, (and strongest of all,) there was an almost universal opinion that the charter was an exceedingly unfavorable one—that the last Legislature had exacted a heavy tax, and imposed needless and injurious restrictions. If the State bank stockholders refused to accept just such a charter, and many of the Cape Fear bank stockholders were equally opposed to accepting, why should Mr. Cameron seek about for another reason for the additional capital not being taken?

There is only one other point in Mr. Cameron's remarks that we propose to speak of. He thinks that a commercial debt is not so easily called in as a debt of agriculturists. We appeal to every man in the State who has had any *practical* acquaintance with banking, if the fact is not directly the reverse. We have our doubts whether the debt due the Cape Fear Bank is more commercial than that due the State Bank; but whether so or not, what we have said is practically true.

Iron Manufacture.—The Philadelphia American thus sums up the iron business of Pennsylvania for 1855:

439,186 tons of iron made; of which
278,941 tons were anthracite pig iron;
66,970 hot blast charcoal "
56,225 coal " "
24,550 coke "
12,500 raw bituminous coal "
Of finished iron there were manufactured—
227,837 tons; comprising
121,550 " of nails, rods and bars;
82,107 " rails;
21,505 " sheets and plate;
2,675 " hammered bars.

The iron works at which these amounts were manufactured comprise 275 furnaces, of which 203 were in blast, the whole of them having a capacity to produce 624,400 tons, the anthracite furnaces alone being capable of furnishing 355,000 tons; 111 forges, with 298 fires in and 61 out; 38 plate and sheet mills, all but two of which were busy; 53 merchant mills for bars, rods, nails, having 123 trains of finishing rolls, and 671 nail machines, with a capacity to produce 785,000 kegs of nails; and 10 rail mills.

The whole production of the United States was about a million tons, and its consumption 1,386,000 tons; so that Pennsylvania furnished about half the whole product and one-third of the consumption. With the exception of Great Britain, producing 3,500,000, and France 625,000 tons, Pennsylvania is the largest producer in the world.

More than *thirty millions* of money are invested in the Pennsylvania iron works; more than 40,000 men and boys are employed in them; and these 40,000 represent a population of very nearly 200,000.

North Carolina, it has been said in reference to the proposed development of its mineral wealth, is and ought to be an agricultural State. It is true. But who can estimate the effect upon the agricultural interests of a population of 200,000 engaged in producing iron and requiring to be fed? The production of coal doubtless sustains another hundred or two hundred thousand of the population of Pennsylvania.

Interesting Statistics.—We copy from the Washington Union a table of the population and value of property in each State in the Union, communicated to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It may approximate to the truth, possibly, but it is manifest that it does not do justice to North Carolina, which has credit for $239,603,372. Now even by the low valuation of real estate made by the Assessors, that item amounts to $99,800,000. And by the Census of 1850 which the Secretary takes for his data, there were 288,548 slaves in North Carolina. All sales show that these are worth on an average considerably more than $600. But we will put them at $600, and that item amounts to $173,128,800. These two species of property alone, therefore, make $272,928,800 in value, being $33,325,428 more than the Secretary allows us for the value of the whole property of North Carolina. Should we add the horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, bank and other stocks, money invested in shipping, manufactures, trades, merchandize, furniture, &c. &c., there can be no doubt that the aggregate wealth of the State is at least $400,000,000. [*See 4th Page.*]

General Assembly.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Raleigh, Jan'y 5.

The Members have nearly all returned, and in both Houses they have manifested a disposition to despatch business. A portion of the time of the House to-day was occupied in discussing a Bill introduced by Mr. Stubbs of Beaufort, to compel Judges to file in writing their charges to juries whenever Counsel required it; and to authorize Defendants in actions at Law to file a Statement that not more than a certain amount is due, when if the Plaintiff recovers no more, he shall be charged with the cost of the witnesses in attendance; and further, that in certain cases, the Defendant or Plaintiff may be examined.

Mr. Stubbs made a very able argument sustaining the Bill. He was replied to by Mr. Leach, of Davidson, in opposition. Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, also advocated it. To the surprise of many the Bill passed its second reading. A Bill which makes important innovations on the practice of our Courts of Law, will hardly pass as a whole on its third reading; but it may pass in a modified form.

The time of the Senate was consumed to-day in the discussion of the 15th section of the Bill to re-charter the Bank of State. [Requiring the Bank to loan $200,000 to the State and to transfer $300,000 per annum to New York free of charge, and in consideration thereof to be exempt from taxation.] It was contended by Mr. Wilder of Wake, and Mr. Cherry of Bertie, that it was better to tax the stock 75 cents on the share, and exempt the stockholders from taxation on dividends from that stock. Mr. Wilder said the responsibility of introducing the Bill rested with him alone; that it was not introduced by him for or on account of the old stockholders. Mr. Cherry said he was tired of hearing Senators speak of the moneyed power, and hoped never to hear more of it. It was a species of demagogueism, which ought not to be tolerated in that hall. Messrs. Thomas of Cherokee, and Pool of Pasquotank, ably contended that the State should retain the power to tax dividends in addition to the taxation on the stock.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, moved to amend by inserting the section in the Charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, so as to put both Banks on the same footing.

To this amendment Mr. Thomas of Cherokee objected, because the Directors of the State Bank had refused to accept the charter previously granted—and he would not give them another opportunity. He wanted to know if Mr. Cherry applied the term demagogue to him, which Mr. Cherry disclaimed.

Mr. Wilder explained that the printed bill was drawn up by an officer in the Bank at his request, and that the amendment was suggested by the committee.

The Senate took a recess till 3 o'clock.

The Supreme Court has brought together members of the legal profession from various parts of the State. Your own town appears to be fully represented before that body. Judges Pearson and Battle are on the Bench. The Chief Justice is absent for a day or two.

Evening Session.—The debate on the State Bank bill was resumed.

Mr. Paul C. Cameron, Senator from Orange, regretted that Senators had used the argument that as the Cape Fear Bank had accepted its charter, the State Bank should do the same. That view of the case was no argument. He knew well the President of the Cape Fear Bank, and esteemed him highly, and could not if he would, impeach his integrity or his honor; but the condition of the Cape Fear Bank and State Bank differed materially. The one had a large suspended debt, the other a small one; the one was embarked in the intricacies of commerce, the other rests on the solid basis of agricultural prosperity. These reasons may account for the Cape Fear Bank accepting its charter, and explain why the State Bank did not. The capital of the one was involved in commerce, therefore not so easily called in as the other; so that the Cape Fear Bank after all *may* have accepted its charter not because it was a good one, but because it was not prepared to wind up. He maintained there were too many Banks, and too much Bank capital, and that whoever had gotten up those little local Banks had foisted on the State an inflated bladder that would burst and produce universal bankruptcy, the greatest curse that could come upon the State. He had seen its effects in 1837; but that even then the State Bank had not suspended specie payment until the Banks of Virginia had suspended. He owned no Bank stock, but rested alone on the favors of Him who sends sunshine and rain; but he felt that for the welfare of the State the Bank should be re-chartered. The Treasurer of the State has sat at its board, and in times of peril had always obtained aid for the State. I will steer close to the shore, I will rake up all I have and sit upon it, rather than embark it in wild and visionary schemes of banking not based upon specie. If you do not recharter the State Bank, there is not money enough in the State to take the stock in another of the same size. The funds vested there will go elsewhere—and a crisis will come upon us beyond what we now conceive.

Mr. Eaton, the Senator from Warren, thought if the amendment is forced upon the stockholders, they will not accept the charter. The Bank should be a favorite of the State. It has afforded a good currency and managed our school fund to our profit. No branch bank—no agency in Warren. He represents an agricultural community, and concurs with Mr. Cameron, whose speech he thought the best and most argumentative he had for a long time heard in the Senate chamber. He did not regard the memorial as dictatorial. He was old-fashioned in his notions, and opposed to free banking; and thought it best to re-charter the State Bank under the charter prepared and printed.

Mr. Sam'l P. Hill, senator from Caswell, said the question is not whether we shall grant a charter to intelligent men, or whether we shall embark in a system of free banking. If that was the question he would agree with the senators from Orange and Warren; but the question is, shall we re-charter the State Bank upon its own terms, without retaining a right to tax dividends to aid in the payment of the State debt. That was the question, and upon it he differed with both senators. He paid a high compliment to the officers of the State Bank, and praised them for the sound currency they afforded the State. Up to the time when the senator from Orange had indirectly attacked the Cape Fear Bank, he would have said as much for its officers and its sound financial condition; but if the Cape Fear Bank was forced to accept its charter, as had been said by the senator from Orange, because of its suspended debt and involved condition and inability to wind up, he was glad that senator had brought the matter in the discharge of his duty to the attention of the Senate, and he pledged himself to call for a committee of investigation, for the State had too much capital in that Bank to be endangered either in commercial intricacies or suspended debts. But before doing so he asked if the senator from Orange made a direct charge, or merely a statement arguing from circumstances.

Mr Cameron replied, that he did not make a direct charge, but that from the fact that the capital stock of that Bank had been enlarged and only a small portion subscribed, and because they had adopted the charter tendered, he thought the stockholders felt it would be easier to go on under the new charter than wind up under the old.

Mr. Hill was glad the Cape Fear Bank was still sound, in his estimation; but he might yet ask for a committee of investigation.

That Bank, if he understood its position aright, had asked the sovereign for an extension of its charter to enable it to furnish a currency for the people of the State. Upon its application the sovereign acted and tendered a Charter, which they had a right to accept or not. When they came to act upon that question, they said,—The sovereign has acted—this is the best she will do—she is not a child to be cajoled—and the question for us to determine is, whether it is to our interest to adopt this Charter or not? To this question they gave an affirmative response; and he thought they had acted wisely, and would make money by the operation. The State Bank had acted otherwise; had rejected the Charter as they had a right to do. But they do more: they memorialise the Legislature and say, we can only accept a Charter on certain terms and conditions, and they assign five reasons (some of them as he went on to say frivolous) and then the Senator from Wake presents a Bill prepared as it appears by an officer of the Bank. And when a Senator proposes an amendment to put the State Bank on equality with the Cape Fear, which reserves to the Legislature the right to tax the Dividends of the Bank, we are openly told that if the re-charter is denied, or tendered on terms the Legislature deems just and applies to all other Banks and every species of property in the State, viz: a right to tax profits—that we will not be able to command money enough to organize another such Bank, and that bankruptcy will be the result.

I tell those gentlemen, if the State Bank were blotted from existence to-morrow, another institution just as good and solvent would take its place, and be officered by as able, pure and upright men. And the Senators from Orange and Warren would learn that the State Bank is not the State, or the centre or the sun around which the State revolves, and before which it is expected Senators shall bow down and worship. One of the richest branches of the State Bank is located in my county—my personal and political friends desire it to remain there; but I know them too well for an instant to suppose that they desire me as their Representative to deal out to it more liberal terms than have been granted to the Cape Fear Bank, an institution that has been as ably and as well managed, and in which the State is as much interested as she is in the State Bank, which, because its charter does not expire till 1860, has time to try to obtain a more favorable charter for itself.

The speaker continued by saying they will yet accept the charter tendered—if they do not, others are ready to take their places; but if more favorable terms are granted it, they should likewise be extended to all the other Banks.

The discussion was continued, by Messrs. Myers of Mecklenburg, and Thomas of Cherokee. When Mr. Cameron of Orange replied and Mr. Hill of Caswell rejoined.

I have given but a glance at the positions taken by the Senators mentioned, and in this meagre account have done their efforts great injustice. Mr. Cameron makes a showy and interesting speech—but not to the point. Mr. Eaton speaks closely to the subject-matter, and Mr. Hill presents his ideas forcibly and clearly, in a strain of impassioned eloquence which gracefully sets off the strength of his points—and for his zealous manner I doubt whether any but himself felt that there was need of an apology.

The amendment offered by Mr. Hill passed by a vote of 32 to 9. And another amendment which requires the Mother Bank to redeem the Notes of the Branches at Raleigh was still pending when the Senate adjourned.

Raleigh, Jan'y 6.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: Gentlemen—The time of Senate and House was spent to-day upon the subject of issuing small bills, and both Houses adjourned without a decisive vote.

The bill to re-charter the Bank of the State was not called up in the Senate, but I find both in and out of the Legislature a strong feeling of disapprobation of the attack made by Mr. Cameron of Orange on the Bank of Cape Fear; while on the contrary, Mr. Hill of Caswell is highly complimented for the able and eloquent speech in its defence. The two Houses have at last set to work. The Rail Road bill to the Coal Fields will probably come up to-morrow, and to that point it will probably pass.

Raleigh, Jan'y 7.

In the Senate, upon a proposition to elect Trustees of the University, Gen. Dockery said he had understood the democratic party had held a caucus a few nights ago and were prepared to present caucus candidates—candidates nominated 'mid the light of dark lanterns at midnight—and thereby were endeavoring to make the University a political partizan corporation instead of a State literary institution. He desired to know whether madam rumor spoke truly.

Senator Eaton of Warren, said he had heard such rumor, and was surprised; but that he was prepared now as formerly to cast his vote upon high grounds. The discussion was continued till ½ past 1 o'clock, whether they would go into an election at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Pool, of Pasquotank, charged that the Democrats had caucused and had caucus candidates; and whilst he overlooked all the other caucusses they had held, he could not wink at the attempt to make the Trustees of the University democratic partisans. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Hill, of Caswell, Cherry, of Bertie, Houston, of Duplin, and Thomas, of Davidson; all of whom made eloquent and interesting speeches. The debate was the more interesting because it was the first discussion of a partisan character, and one in which all the disputants bore themselves ably and showed conclusively that each party is still wedded to its party views.

In the House, the small note bill, introduced by Mr. Elliott of Randolph, occupied the entire session. Amendment after amendment was offered. Messrs. Baxter, Elliott, Caldwell, Stubbs, and others, participated in the debate. The most important feature of the bill is that all the Banks in the State have leave to issue 10 per cent. of their capital in ones, twos, threes and fours; and that all those small bills shall be redeemed either at the principal bank or at either of the branches, no matter where payable. But before the privilege of issuing these small bills is given to the Bank of Cape Fear, the Bank of Clarendon, and the Bank of Wilmington, they shall agree to strike out that feature in their bill whereby the Legislature says in effect that if it gives more favorable terms to other Banks, it will extend the same favorable terms to each of those three Banks. The bill passed, 63 to 51.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Raleigh, Jan. 7.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Myers of Anson introduced a bill concerning the reception of certain evidence in cases of assault and battery.

The bill to improve certain rivers in Sampson county was rejected, by yeas 15, nays 29.

A message from the House to adjourn on the 26th inst., was concurred in by yeas 27, nays 18. Messrs. W. H. Thomas and Wilder spoke against it. Mr. Dockery spoke in favor of it.

In the House on Monday, Mr. Meares presented a memorial from certain mechanics, petitioning for the passage of more stringent laws against slaves hiring their own time, and against free negro labor coming into competition with white labor.

Mr. Settle, from the committee on Constitutional Reform, reported against a bill to protect land against undue taxation.

Mr. Waddill introduced a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending 6th section of 66th chapter of Revised Code.

Mr. Richardson introduced a bill, to amend 1st section of 17th chapter of the Revised Code, relating to militia.

Mr. Hill of Stokes introduced a bill, to incorporate the High Point, Salem, Germantown and Virginia Railroad Company. Referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

The motion to adjourn on the 26th was carried in the House without a dissenting voice. I have no idea that they will adjourn at that time.

Mr Stewart moved that the engrossed bill concerning Harnett county be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. Mr. Bethea presented a resolution and memorial which he wished referred with said bill.

Mr. Waddill's bill concerning widows was taken up and rejected. A motion to re-consider the vote rejecting it was made on yesterday.

A bill to repeal section 6, chapter 86, of the Revised Code, which makes it a penalty to issue small notes, was passed by yeas 65, nays 37. Messrs. Bethea and Stewart both voted for it.

A bill to divide Chatham county was indefinitely postponed. Considerable fun was had over the bill to remove the city of Raleigh to where the moon shines, which of course was rejected.

In the Senate, yesterday, but little business was done, a large portion of the time being taken up in discussion of Mr. Holt's small note bill. Messrs. Dockery, W. H. Thomas, and Pool spoke in its favor, and Mr. Eaton against it. Not having heard the discussion, I cannot speak of its merits, but understand that it was ably conducted.

Mr. A. J. Jones presented a memorial from citizens of Bladen in relation to the county line.

In the House, most of the day was occupied in discussing Mr. Elliott's bill upon small notes. Messrs. Foster and Elliott spoke in its favor. In these gentlemen Randolph is ably represented. Mr. Caldwell made an excellent speech in favor of the small notes. Speeches were made upon this subject by several other gentlemen.

The People's Bank was reported by Mr Baxter, with a number of amendments. It will be reprinted. Mr Bledsoe gave notice of a minority report.

A bill was introduced by Mr Reeves of Surry, proposing to change the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts by putting Davidson in the 5th and Caswell in the 6th, thereby making Puryear's District inevitably Democratic.

To-day, in the House, the discussion on Mr Elliott's small note bill was continued by Mr Elliott in an able speech, explaining his reasons for desiring its passage, and on its merits generally. Messrs Hill of Halifax and Outlaw opposed the bill. It passed, with several amendments, by Yeas 61, Nays 53. [Messrs Stewart and Bethea voted Yea.] No other important business.

In the Senate, much time was taken up in discussions. A message from the House proposing to go into the election of five Trustees of the University, led to an animated and exciting debate. The Senate refused to concur, but immediately afterwards sent a message to the House fixing a time for the election, in which the House refused to concur.

The bill to subscribe for stock in the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R. Co. to the amount of its bonds due the State, was amended by giving the Co. five years longer to pay. The bill then passed. Nothing else of interest.

The Standard lately reported Mr Pickett of Anson as having introduced a bill to remodel the County Courts of Anson. The bill was to remodel the courts of Duplin, and was introduced by Mr P. at the request of Mr Houston, Senator from Duplin. I make this statement to put Mr P. right with his constituents.

[We greatly curtail our correspondent's letter, as well from inability to get it all in type before we must go to press, as because much of it covers the same ground as our "Occasional Correspondent's" letters, previously in type.

It is mortifying to find that the Democratic Caucus has made a party movement in the election of Trustees of the University; and that they propose to remodel a Congressional District so as to make it democratic. It is to be hoped that there is enough patriotism in the party to defeat both projects. If not, let us have a law at once, that none but democrats shall be eligible to any office of honor or profit.]—Editors Observer.

Municipal Election.—The election on Monday last resulted in the choice, by a large majority, of the following gentlemen, Mayor and Commissioners for 1857, (the American Ticket.)

RALPH P. BUXTON, Mayor.

COMMISSIONERS.

Ward No. 1 Jas. Sandy.
2 M. McKinnon.
3 E. L. Pemberton.
4 Jas. McGilvary.
5 A. A. McKethan.
6 Wright Huske.
7 William Warden.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Jan'y 5, Flora McDonald, with goods for E Glover, A G Thornton, M Reid & Co, S J Hinsdale, E J Crowson, Worth & Utley, J Martine, A A McKethan, C T Haigh & Sons, A A Leach, J J Leach, Deep River Co. Union Co. Rockfish Co. A W Steel, Rev. D DeSchweinitz, E Belo, John Douglass, J Shaw, Robbins & Chicott, J H Prichett, Rev. Geo McNeill, Jr.

COAL BUSINESS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia American has an article on the coal and coal trade of Pennsylvania, from which we extract:

"The anthracite coal production of Pennsylvania for the year 1856, amounted to 7,258,891 tons. It is impossible to determine the precise amount of bituminous, semi-bituminous, and the other kinds (not anthracite) produced; but we are safe to estimate them at 2,000,000 of tons. Thus we have as the product of this State for the year just closed,

Anthracite,	7,258,891 tons.
Bituminous, semi-bituminous, etc.	2,000,000 "
The entire amount,	9,258,891 tons.

If—for the purpose of making a rough calculation of the value of this huge amount—we estimate the price of each kind of coal at $4 25 a ton at the place of consumption, then we have an aggregate of $39,355,687, as the value of this year's production from the coal fields of Pennsylvania. These tons, these dollars, these startling figures, set forth the wealth, enterprise and industry of this State far better than any figures of speech could do it. That is the money value of a product—wrought out of the bowels of the earth by dint of hard and honest labor—which illuminates our streets at night, which warms our dwellings in the winter, which makes the motive power of almost all our machinery, and which contributes in countless ways to the comfort of man and the progress of society,—so that Pennsylvania can proudly say, "if the sum is great, it is also fairly earned."

This, it will be observed, is the value of the yield of coal in this State for one year. But since the commencement of the trade which very feebly began in 1820, the aggregate of the anthracite coal sent to market from the different regions of Pennsylvania has reached 62,793,039 tons. If we estimate the other kinds of coal produced in the State at 10,000,000 tons, then we have 72,793,033 tons as the total yield of this State since the trade began. This, at the price assumed above, $4,25 at the place of consumption —(which the table of prices will prove to be a low estimate,) would have a value of $309,370,481. M. Chevalier, speaking of the late John Price Wetherill, says that "he showed me in 1835 the place where, twenty years before, he had dug a hole to bury the anthracite, then looked upon as incombustible refuse." Five years after that period this stream of wealth began to flow, and in the short space of thirty-six years it has attained to this vast breadth and depth. At the end of a similar period of time in the future, what almost incredible numbers will be required to set forth the annual and the aggregate production and value of the coal of Pennsylvania. The annual coal production of Great Britain is at present about 40,000,000 tons; so that this State produces within a fraction of one quarter of that which the extensive coal mines of that country yield. If this had been prophesied thirty six years ago in England, who would have credited the prediction or believed that Pennsylvania would stand next to Great Britain in this most important and useful branch of industry?

The coal production in the other States is so trifling in amount that its statistics have no interest nor value. The coal trade of the United States reduces itself simply to the coal trade of Pennsylvania. * * * * *

We have given above but a partial review even of the outline of our coal statistics; but it suffices to show the extent of our resources in this great element of wealth and progress, and the degree to which this element has been rendered available by the enterprise and industry of Pennsylvania, that possess a useful and worthy memento in almost any heap of coal that may be found in any part of the whole country. No Pennsylvanian can contemplate these facts, which speak more of the future than they do of the present or the past, without having his partiality and pride for his native State rekindled within him; nor can the citizen of any State ponder them, without feeling that it would be a sacrilegious deed to impair the prosperity of this and other connected branches of our industry, by narrow, rash and un-American legislation."

The present annual production of iron throughout the world does not exceed 7,000,000 tons; of which Great Britain produces rather more than one-half. From 1840 to 1855, the production of iron increased seventy fold. If the same rate of increase should prevail for one hundred and fifteen years to come, the annual make would reach 490,000,000 of tons; and it is to be observed that the ratio of increase has been an accelerated one for each period of ten years, since 1740, and not a decreasing one. Commencing with 1806, it required until 1824, a period of eighteen years to double the production in Great Britain. By 1836 it was again doubled, requiring a period of only twelve years. In 1847 it was again doubled, requiring eleven years. In 1855, a period of eight years, it had risen from 2,000,000 to 3,500,000 tons, at which rate it would be doubled in ten years.

With these lights of the past for our guidance, let us attempt to penetrate the future. Should the production of iron increase for the future, as it has for the last ten years, it will amount in 1886, a period of only thirty years, to fifty-six million tons per annum; its value, when ready for market, in pigs, bars and plates, according to Mr. Hewit's estimate, would be two thousand eight hundred million dollars. But we shall be obliged to increase this sum almost infinitely in order to represent the value which will be imparted to the raw material by the ultimate forms of utility which it may be made to assume by the application of human labor.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Jan'y 6th, 8th and 10th—Strs Magnolia and Fanny, with passengers, and goods for P P Johnson, J F Foulkes, J H Roberts & Co, J H Pritchett, R D Dickson, J N Smith, Wm Hatchel, J L Bryan, Ray & Pearce, H McMillan, E W Willkings, Cook & Johnson, R Little, J W Baker, J O Boon & Co, Beaver Creek Manf Co, D & W McLaurin, J H Hall, M C Lamont, A J O'Hanlon, E L Winslow, C B Mallett, W P Elliott.

Cape Fear Line. Jan'y 10, Str Flora, with goods for S H Hobson, A A McKethan, G Beuer, Rev P Ryon, E J Hale & Son, I Cox, S J Hinsdale, S C & L Fox, N Marks.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 7.—Brigs Handy from New York, Eliza Ann from Boston, Philip Larabee from Ponce, P. R.; Schr. Lenora Isabel from Shallotte. 8.—Schrs. E W Gardner from New Bedford, Queen of the South, from N. York, Belle from Jacksonville.

Jan'y 9.—Schr Myrover fm New York, Rising Sun fm New Bedford, Mass., A J DeRosset fm N York, Rebecca Fox fm Boston, Wake fm New York. 10.—Schr Jas Buchanan fm Lockwood's Folly, William fm New York.

APPLICATION

WILL be made to the present Legislature of the State of North Carolina, for the passage of an Act authorizing the formation of a Fire Company in the Village of Rockfish, Cumberland Co.

Jan'y 6, 1857. 71-3t

Notes for Negro Hire, for sale here.

SPECULATION VS. INDUSTRY.

The word speculator, in modern parlance, has taken the place of the more definite old designation of projector, as applied to persons who trade upon probabilities, as a capital, and who shrewdly make bare possibilities, and sometimes even the sheerest impossibilities, appear plausible as coming events. Sir Timothy Dexter, a Yankee projector, with more good luck than brains, speculated upon the possibility that Cuban beds needed heating. He sent to Havana a cargo of that convenience denominated warming pans, now obsolete, by reason of our better heated dwellings. There could certainly have been no wilder speculation than this. Yet it happened that the utensils struck the fancy of the sugar boilers. The perforated covers were used as strainers, and the adventure yielded a return of more than cent per cent. This story may be true or not, but it answers our purpose. There is many a wilder speculation made, sometimes chancing as well. The successes are chronicled, like the cures by a patent medicine. The failures go into the same silence with those who rest under the terse epitaph, "I was well, and would be better; took physic and died." We hear of the fortunate individuals who come into unexpected wealth. But of the unsuccessful nobodies nothing is said. So, as the few cures tempt many to swallow drugs, the few fortunes induce thousands into speculation, that is to say, project-weaving. The few thrive, and for that very reason the many do not. Money that flows into one pocket must flow out of others to fill the one plethoric purse. Everybody cannot find a market for warming pans in the tropics, or for ices at the North Pole.

Speculation and enterprise are often confounded. The line between them is, to the popular eye, very vague and scarcely discernible, but the two things are as distinct as games of chance and tasks of labor. True enterprise and industry are not only perfectly compatible with each other, but are usually found together; while speculation is a substitution of hazard to win or lose a large sum, in the place of enterprising industry to accumulate sure gains. Enterprise demands immediate returns, or the reasonable certainty of such returns. It is content with nothing which does not yield a fair present living; while speculation, like Mr. Micawber, is always dependent upon something which is to "turn up." Enterprise may be daring, but is cautious, and always retains a reserve fund. Speculation has for its motto, "neck or nothing," and if, in the race, it wins just by a neck, it is always the more applauded.

The projecting or speculating spirit is the besetting sin of our nation. Sure gains are not so highly esteemed as a sweepstakes by some dashing operation. This spirit is not confined to the stock exchange, but, unfortunately, runs through all classes; and hence it is that there is always a large body of persons ready for "treason, stratagems and spoils;" fillibusters, who do not join Walker, or threaten Cuba, are headlong in some other apparently cheap substitute for honest labor—such as pot-house politics and office seeking, vote-selling, bargaining for influence, levying black mail, getting up lithograph towns, and so on, down to forging lottery schemes and defaulting, or any other peculation. From the bold speculator without means, who flourishes on the stock exchange, nobody knows how, down to the redshirted individual, with ruffles of the same, and patent leather pantaloon braces, who lives in the fire engine house, nobody can tell at whose cost, the genus is the same, only varied by external circumstances.

With this mistaken impression, that it is better to live by that indefinite something, called "the wits," rather than by the legitimate work of the brains or hands, and that it is more respectable to draw a per centage from what others produce, by fair means or unfair, than to add to the general wealth by production, it is not surprising that we have among us all the evils of pauperism, genteel and ungenteel, and all the vices to which idleness and disappointed hopes pave the way. There must be merchants and factors; but without merchandise they cannot have occupation. In their due proportion to the whole people they are indispensable; and their vocation, honorably filled, ministers to the wealth of the community, instead of diminishing it. The merchants of a nation are prominent among its public spirited and patriotic citizens; but when there is an over supply of the dealers in other men's wares, the disproportion cannot exist without great disadvantage. Are we wrong in supposing that the trading spirit among us is in advance of productive industry? Is it not shown in the undue quantity of foreign fabrics and commodities which enter into our consumption? An evil which exists in the modes of conducting the larger operations of business, is certain, if examination be made, to be found in petty transactions also. More of everything is held for speculation in this country, than is wholesome; from tracts and townships of land down to chickens and turkies for market; and more still would be held, if the notes of the speculators and the poultry of the hucksters did not mature too fast for the purposes of the monopolists.

Extravagances in the style of living, in eating, drinking, dressing, ornaments and necessaries, now deemed so harmless, though our fathers did not thus class them, are at once the cause and the consequence of this state of things. Luxury prompts hazardous expedients to supply its demands, and the success of speculation furnishes the means, or its want of success compels the necessity of keeping up the show once begun. It is notorious, that many a huge operator, like the father of Halleck's Fanny, has gone out in a grand flash, while laboring to keep up, to the last moment, the show of vast wealth and prosperity. The newspapers chronicle the "splendor of a princely entertainment" in the same issue in which the munificent host limps in the money article, a "lame duck;" or, not improbably, is the subject of a "painful rumor not generally credited," which is proved, however, in a day or two, by the passenger list of an outward bound steamer.

These evils, we are aware, are not to be repaired by newspaper articles. But there are turns in public sentiment, and returns, the ladies say, in all fashions, good as well as bad. So, who knows that the old ideas of the true means of acquiring wealth and standing may not come back? We think we see the indications. Speculation, as the gout goes out at the toes, works itself off through the lower strata. When we were young, it was a fashionable thing, at one period, to fail and pay fifty per cent. A respectable manipulator of Day & Martin (*paste* blacking is a modern notion), made an assignment, and returned his depositors one boot each. The fashion went out with Cæsar Augustus Pompey. We have no prevalence of bankruptcy just now, but plenty of customs which might lead to it, only that, like the fifty per cent cropping out in an odd boot, fashionable extravagances are becoming absurd in Attleborough and Birmingham jewelry, and Crinoline is travestied by barrel hoops and faded silks. Chivalry is going to seed in Walkerism, to which same end border-ruffianism is moving with Capt. Titus. Genteel idleness is caricatured in corner lounging, and the duello and rencontre are made painfully absurd by drunken street stabbing. So there is hope still that what the press cannot accomplish in mending the manners of the public, will be effected by the ridiculous way in which the prevalent follies are re-produced by the latest imitators.

Philadelphia North American.

LATER FROM EUROPE!
WAR ON THE CONTINENT.

PORTLAND, Jan. 8.

The propeller *North American* arrived to-day with *Liverpool* dates to the 24th ult.

On the continent; France has notified Austria that Napoleon will not accept of Austria and England's interpretation of the Bolgrad affair.

Prussia is collecting an army for the invasion of Switzerland, and the latter is warmly engaged raising twenty thousand troops.

The Persian War is progressing, but is unpopular in England.

Additional by the North American!—Nothing certain is known of the meeting of the Paris Conference. The accounts are very contradictory.

The London Globe says if the government organizes any difficulty between France and England, diplomatic relations between Switzerland and Austria will cease. Matters are becoming extremely complicated. Prussia in the meantime persists in forcible measures, and has notified the German Diet that her own troops are sufficient for the emergency. 35,000 troops will assemble at Berlin by January, to march under Gen. Van Groben to Switzerland. The latter power is behaving with great gallantry. The population had been called to arms, and responded enthusiastically. 20,000 will be armed immediately. 10,000 under Gen. Bourgerze will defend the pass at Basle, and the remainder under Gen. Ziegler, will garrison Schaffhausen. The van and reserve will operate in the field. Unlimited credits for military purposes have been voted. The Federal Diet was convoked on the 27th of December.

In Great Britain, the war with Persia is unpopular. The *Times* and *Press*, the latter a Derby organ, both denounce it.

The English and French press think it will be the cause of war between England and Russia.

It was reported at the London Exchange, that the Government was arming all the gunboats for active service.

Private letters from the Paris Bourse continue to show weakness in money matters, but the position of the Bank of France still improves.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—Cotton firm at an advance of one quarter. Sales for three days 55,000 bales. Flour steady, at an advance of sixpence. Consols on account 93¾ a 93⅞. Wheat advanced twopence. Corn advanced sixpence.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—As we have published so many accounts of the productiveness and rich yield of this new plant (though not near all that we have seen,) we feel bound to notice a counter statement, which we find copied from the Baton Rouge (Lou.) Sugar Planter. Such a paper, devoted to the interests of the growers of sugar in the extreme South, cannot be a very disinterested witness; because, if sugar can be made from the Chinese plant in any part of the United States, the monopoly now enjoyed by a small region of the country will exist no longer. But, for all that, we publish what the Sugar Planter says, to which our readers can give what credence they like.

"That it may be cultivated as easily as corn, is certainly most true. The best way to cultivate it is to sow it broad cast. No kind of grass will interfere with it. It will become one solid cane brake. Great care should be taken, however, that it be kept from spreading; that it be not allowed to enter the fields intended for the producing of other crops, as it will soon take entire possession of the ground. The sugar planters in this region are exceedingly cautious that the seed of the Chinese cane be not introduced on their plantations.

"That a sort of sugar can be manufactured from the Chinese cane, we make no doubt; so it might of corn stalks, and we risk little in expressing the opinion that the latter will yield more and better sugar. Our sugar planters have taken the pains to grow this Chinese cane and run it through their mills and brought it to the sugar point, but they have thrown it aside, as fit only to encumber the ground, to the detriment of other products of more profit. It is absurd to think of its ever becoming one of the staple productions of any country—it is impossible because it won't pay."

RETORT COURTEOUS.—In the course of Mr. Stephens's speech in Congress, on Monday last, he was arguing that the Missouri restriction was declared null and void wherever it had extended, by the Compromise measures of 1850—

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, desired to know whether Mr. Stephens understood the repealing clause extended beyond the territorial limits of Nebraska and Kansas.

Mr. Stephens replied that he understood by the declaration that the Missouri restriction was inconsistent with the compromise measures of 1850, and, therefore, was pronounced null and void, to be confined not to one place more than another. In the course of his remarks he stated that Mr. Campbell, two years ago, had predicted that there would not be another Kansas-Nebraska majority in this House. He had appealed to the people, who had decided against him and his party. This reminded Mr. Stephens of the lawyer who wished to speak in court after his case had been decided. The judge told him he could not do so; whereupon the lawyer said, "I was not arguing the question, but only cursing the decision." So it was with the gentleman from Ohio. [Laughter.]

Mr. Campbell replied, that in that trial of the case there was false testimony on this very principle. Witnesses on one side claimed that the Nebraska act meant one thing, and witnesses on the other side said it meant something entirely different.

Mr. Stephens. I suppose the gentleman from Ohio was one of the witnesses and some of the people of his district did not believe his testimony. [Laughter.]

[Mr. Campbell came within 20 or 30 votes of losing his election, in October, though formerly elected by a large majority.]

State Librarian.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the State Library, present, his Excellency the Governor, and their Honors, the Judges of the Supreme Court, held on the 5th, Mr. Oliver H. Perry was re-elected Librarian.

Ral. Standard.

We learn that Maj. Gwynn has returned to this City, having completed the examination of the works of the C. F. & D. R. Navigation Co. His report will probably be communicated to the Legislature on Monday next. The impression is that it will be favorable to a vigorous prosecution of the work.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Worth Noticing.—A demure and pitiful looking client came to a Lawyer in this place a few days since, and offered him a $4 bill for services rendered. The legal heart was touched with the pathetic countenance of his client and handed the money back; with instructions to buy some Christmas doings for the wife and children. It has since been ascertained the client was a rich old bachelor.—*Clinton Independent.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CURIOSITIES.

Messrs. Editors:—Some time ago Mr. R. T. Steele of Montgomery county, N. C., found on his premises, on Cheek's Creek, some petrified bones apparently of some huge animal.

By the request of Mr. Steele, Mr. C. J. Cochran and myself accompanied him to the place of discovery yesterday, and after digging into the *sand-stone* a little, to our surprise, we found a great quantity of bones of all sorts and sizes, which seemed to have been deposited by some mighty sweep of the Ocean. They were all closely *imbedded in the red sand-stone.* We cut out about 60 pounds of bone. One which measured about 16 inches in length, and of huge size. Samples of the bones can be seen in Pekin or at Troy. It is supposed by those competent to judge that there is an immense quantity of coal imbedded in the valley of Cheek's Creek, and a meeting is to be held in Pekin on Saturday the 17th inst., for the purpose of forming a company to commence operations.

Jan'y 2d, 1856. H.

A beautiful thought this, that we find in one of our exchanges: "If there is a man who can eat his bread in peace with God and man, it is the man who has brought that bread out of the earth. It is cankered with no fraud, it is wet by no tears, it is stained with no blood."

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he can be found at the Store of C. E. Leete, where he will be glad to see them.

J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 8, 1857. 72-tf

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!

A CHOICE LOT of different brands, just received and for sale by

Jan'y 8, 1857. CHARLES BANKS. 71-2w

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

275 PLOUGHS, No. 6, 10, 11, 50 and 60, just received. Also, 250 Dozen Plough Points, assorted Nos. for sale by

Jan'y 5, 1857. PETER P. JOHNSON. 71-3t

FIRST AND LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Note or Account, are requested to make immediate payment. All who fail to pay by the first of Feb'y next, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of officers for collection.

Jan'y 5, 1857. PETER P. JOHNSON. 71-3t

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

55 Chambers Street and 33 Reade Street,

OPPOSITE THE PARK.

WILL be prepared on and after Jan'y 1st to open their SPRING IMPORTATION, comprising an extensive and varied assortment of choice, novel and desirable

Silk and Fancy Goods,

Adapted especially to the wants of first class North Carolina Merchants, and which will be offered at the very lowest market prices.

Jan'y 1, 1857. 71-3m

GARDEN SEEDS.

New Crop.

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early China,
Early Valentine,
Early Six-weeks,
Large Lima.
BEETS—Early Blood Turnip,
Long Blood,
Early Bassano,
White Sugar.
BROCOLI—Early White.
CABBAGE—Early York,
Early Sugarloaf,
Large French Oxheart,
Large York,
Flat Dutch,
Late Drumhead.
CAULIFLOWER.
CARROT—Early Horn,
Long Orange.
CELERY—White Solid.
CORN—Sweet or Sugar.
CUCUMBER—Early Frame,
Long Green,
Gherkin.
EGG PLANT—Long Purple.
LETTUCE—White Cabbage.
MELON—Nutmeg,
Pine Apple,
Water.
ONION—Large Red,
White Portugal.
PARSLEY—Curled.
PARSNIP—Long Smooth.
PEPPER—Sweet Mountain.
RADISH—Early Short-top,
White Turnip.
SPINACH—Round.
SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.
SQUASH—Early Yellow Bush,
Early Crookneck.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Early Flat Dutch,
White Globe,
Ruta Baga.

All fresh and genuine and of growth of 1856. For sale wholesale and retail by

Jan'y 8, 1857. SAM'L J. HINSDALE. 71-3ti

Dividend No. 8.—F. & N. P. R. Co.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 6 per cent. or $3 per share has been declared, on the Stock of this Co., payable on and after Monday next the 12th inst.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y
F. & N. P. R. Co.

Jan'y 6, 1857. 71-2t

CHARLESTON

MEDICAL JOURNAL AND REVIEW.

C. HAPPOLDT, M. D., Editor and Publisher.

THE twelfth volume of this journal commences with January, 1857. It will, as heretofore, be independent of every local place and influence, and will be devoted to the interests of its patrons, and to the advancement and dissemination of sound views and correct observations.

This journal is issued on the first of every alternate month. Each number comprises one hundred and forty-four octavo pages, and contains a STEEL ENGRAVED PORTRAIT of a distinguished Medical man. The volume begins with the January, and is completed with the November issue. It will thus contain six Portraits, and eight hundred and sixty-four pages of reading matter.

TERMS.—FOUR DOLLARS per annum, IN ADVANCE, which entitles the subscriber to receive his numbers FREE OF POSTAGE. Subscription to begin with the January number.

☞ Persons wishing to subscribe should address us by letter, enclosing $4, which will be at our risk if the letter is registered.

C. HAPPOLDT, M. D.,
Charleston, So. Ca.

Jan'y 1, 1857. 71 2t

30 Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters,

just received and for sale by

Jan'y 5, 1857. PETER P. JOHNSON. 71-3t

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

A FEW FINE BRANDS just received and for sale by

Jan'y 5, 1857. J. N. SMITH, Druggist. 70-1mi

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

NEW YORK.

59-itf]

Condensed Statement of the Condition of the Banks in North Carolina in 1855.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Due to Foreign Bks.	Due N. C. Banks.	Circulation.	Deposites.	Notes Discounted.	Foreign Exchange.	Due by N. C. Bks.	Specie.	Real Estate.	State Bonds &c.	Loans to Directors.	Loans to Stockholders
No. 1.—Bank Cape Fear,	$1,500,000	$315,405	$7,756	$8,000	$1,869,247	$312,237	$2,517,226	$890,879	$105,321	$551,899	$71,825	000	$126,762	$18,662
2.—Bank of the State,	1,500,000	380,854	21,322	7,891	1,051,931	430,307	2,157,822	733,761	88,288	338,983	37,850	$41,500	105,536	22,766
3.—Merchant's B'k, Newbern,	225,000	40,727	000	3,464	214,541	57,652	185,900	224,178	81,853	42,881	7,563	000	Not reported.	
4.—Bank of Fayetteville,	380,000	43,169	000	000	406,534	38,317	647,408	141,153	23,616	48,992	15,500	000	do.	
5.—Comm'l B'k, Wilmington,	350,000	58,625	15,470	22,162	296,040	54,719	388,598	321,866	25,544	48,141	9,000	000	do.	
6.—Bank of Washington,	342,850	30,000	373	5,882	314,350	27,319	394,262	216,890	5,028	35,704	11,822	64,175	do.	
7.—Farmer's Bank of N. C.	292,431	6,894	000	6,485	391,341	37,214	370,489	286,264	34,748	52,063	000	3,000	do.	
8.—Bank of Wadesborough,	No Report in 1855.													
9.—Bank of Charlotte,	300,000	31,148	000	2,586	335,356	36,331	*503,537	233,744	7,078	50,740	000	10,340	7,100	57,220
10.—Bank of Yanceyville,	148,731	2,618	206	000	199,755	46,151	222,042	117,578	4,844	52,842	3,385	000	Not reported.	
11.—Bank of Clarendon,	303,058	000	000	000	108,378	30,285	312,125	68,074	15,432	42,420	000	000	66,401	84,438
12.—Bank of Wilmington,	No Report in 1855.													
Totals.	$5,342,070	$909,440	$45,127	$56,470	$5,187,473	$1,070,532	$7,699,409	$3,234,387	$391,752	$1,261,665	$156,945	$119,015	$305,799	$213,086

*Including $100,876 suspended debt.

Condensed Statement of Reports for 1856.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Due Foreign Bks.	Due N. C. Banks.	Circulation.	Deposites.	Notes Discounted.	Foreign Exchange.	Due by N. C. Banks.	Specie.	Real Estate.	State Bonds &c.	Due by Directors.	Due by Stockholders
No. 1.—	$1,591,900	$359,502	$19,265	$22,011	$1,565,094	$268,277	$2,406,779	$827,996	$142,165	$491,631	$71,000	000	$102,911	$99,888
2.—	1,500,000	295,510	12,606	15,656	1,033,633	479,263	2,056,751	799,588	97,224	301,085	46,850	39,500	94,088	17,827
3.—	225,000	43,156	000	5,109	146,256	53,758	176,644	240,804	21,244	28,004	7,563	000	25,337	4,350
4.—	380,000	51,000	000	3,781	308,977	47,473	662,393	52,752	26,052	48,401	15,000	000	Not reported.	
5.—	350,000	81,801	12,388	655	157,970	50,014	361,383	175,289	44,910	62,246	9,000	000	45,525	19,067
6.—	360,000	35,900	5,636	8,550	321,082	51,372	405,470	256,459	13,453	43,310	17,976	64,175	Not reported.	
7.—	293,026	7,904	000	16,968	443,143	36,394	368,237	260,917	49,701	70,088	000	56,000	do.	
8.—	324,850	58,844	000	3,551	606,056	30,229	731,460	214,654	6,404	40,323	000	20,000	do.	
9.—	300,000	38,670	000	2,549	302,329	26,891	†317,056	276,183	28,133	43,942	000	000	4,332	58,920
10.—	200,000	14,389	939	157	310,691	56,412	346,034	195,184	2,249	37,780	3,385	000	Not reported.	
11.—	400,000	5,248	000	1,076	256,171	24,689	495,277	145,400	4,822	44,036	000	000	92,733	158,466
12.—	502,300	28,301	16,351	2,785	434,169	61,955	‡323,489	531,826	37,587	60,187	15,451	26,254	12,530	71,281
	$6,427,076	$1,020,225	$67,185	$82,848	$5,885,571	$1,187,227	$8,650,973	$3,977,052	$473,944	$1,271,033	$186,225	$205,929	$377,456	$429,799

†Including 59,776 suspended debt.
‡Also due by Agents $82,122.

Spinsters.—Formerly women were prohibited from marrying till they had spun a set of bed furniture, and hence were entitled spinsters until married. Now a days they spin street yarn.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1857.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The statements of the several Banks in this State, for 1855 and 1856, transmitted by the Public Treasurer to the Speaker of the House of Commons on the 27th Nov. last, have been printed, making a pamphlet of 77 pages. Deeming it a subject of great interest, as well to the public at large as to the stockholders, we have spent several hours of wearisome labor in reducing the 77 pages to a space within our ability to publish in the Observer. The result will be found in another column. Though in some unimportant particulars imperfect, the condensed Statement embraces every item essential to a correct understanding of the condition of each Bank. We could not always separate the foreign and domestic exchange (as funds out of the State and within the State are termed,) as they are not generally separated in the Statements, but we do not think the amounts will vary materially from those given.

The foreign exchange embraces all the deposites in Banks in other States, all bills made payable in other States running to maturity, and all bank notes of these States.

In the amount due by North Carolina banks we have included notes of N. C. banks on hand, and that is the reason why the amounts due to and *from* N. C. banks are not the same.

For the sake of comparison, we have taken the earliest statement of each bank in 1855, and the latest in 1856.

It will be seen that the banking capital is increased $1,085,006. The surplus or reserved fund is increased $110,785, (though the Bank of the State has divided $75,000 of its surplus.) The circulation is increased $698,098. The deposites are increased $116,695. The discounted notes are increased $901,564. The foreign exchange is increased $742,665. The specie is increased $6,368.

The increased bank capital consists mainly of $91,900 in the Cape Fear bank, $400,000 in the Bank of Clarendon, and $502,300 in the bank of Wilmington, all which were authorized by the last Legislature.

The increase of circulation is not in proportion to the increase of capital.

The specie is not increased in proportion to the increased capital; but it is made up in what is equally available and more profitable, a large increase of foreign exchange and some increase of State bonds. The notes discounted are not increased in proportion to the increase of capital.

The foreign exchange and specie together amount to $4,499,052, whilst the liabilities for notes in circulation and deposites are $7,072,798. Showing about $5 in available means for every $7 of liabilities, exclusive of liabilities to the stockholders for their capital stock, without calling in any of the discounted notes, amounting to nearly $7,000,000. This is unquestionably a condition of great strength in the aggregate. Of course some of the banks are stronger than others, but the public has abundant reason for continued confidence in them all.

We could wish that the Wilmington Journal had inserted our remarks in reply to its long article, (*which we published,*) on the relative advantages of the river and railroad. Its readers would not then have had to rely on the Journal's supposition as to our meaning. And we think they would have had the benefit of some views on both sides of the question.

There is a reason why those who have engaged in getting out coal "look anxiously to the river," viz: that they had invested heavily in it before the rail road was projected.

The Journal says that the Schuylkill navigation is gaining on the Reading railroad, in transporting coal. Our impression is, that both transport to the utmost extent of their capacity, and that the capacity of the road is far greater than that of the canal.

The Journal says, "It will be found that the $700,000 spoken of by the *Observer* will not build the railroad. Did not the arrangement with Silas Seymour & Co. contemplate an expenditure of nearly half a million in excess of this fund?"

It is a pity that our Wilmington friends have not entitled themselves to more accurate information as to our road, or that when the information was given to them by the President of the Company, a few months ago, they paid so little heed to it as to magnify the cost half a million of dollars. The contract with Seymour & Co. was for $784,000, of which $84,000 was to be paid in stock. But since their failure to fulfil their contract, it is found that the work can be done, and *has been done*, so far as it has progressed, at *much lower* rates.

We asked a question as to the mortgage of the works to the State, and why they should pass out of the hands of the State, as the Journal said they must. The Journal has not answered the question, we regret to see. The public would like to know the facts about this sale and mortgage.

P. S. By this morning's mail we learn that a Committee of Investigation, with Mr. Baxter as Chairman, has been appointed. The facts on this and other points may be obtained in this mode.

EXTREMES MEET.—Whilst the leading politicians of South Carolina are openly laboring for a dissolution of the Union, Massachusetts appears to be arraying itself, more and more, in favor of the same results, though of course for very different views of the same great cause. Eighty-nine citizens of Worcester, in that State, (with "others" whose names are not published,) have signed a call for a meeting in that city, on the 15th inst., "to consider the practicability, probability and expediency," of a separation between the North and South. They think the Union "a failure," and that the hostility between North and South will rapidly increase, "being the offspring, not of party excitement, but of a fundamental difference in education, habits, and laws."

THE PARTY MOVEMENT AT RALEIGH.—We have undoubted authority for contradicting the report that the democratic Legislative caucus had resolved to make a change in the 5th and 6th Congressional districts so as to make Puryear's district democratic. We are glad to hear it; and glad to hear that the more respectable portion of the democratic party scout the bill, which is doubtless a private movement of some aspiring democrat who wishes to succeed Mr. Puryear in Congress.

We wish we could also contradict the statement that the caucus had nominated a ticket of democrats to fill the five vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the University. But that is undoubtedly true. And it is a a melancholy truth. The Judiciary and Public Education should be kept aloof from party. Fortunately we have but one *party* Judge in North Carolina, (Judge Saunders,) and he will quit the Bench as soon as he can get a better office. And then we pray the democracy, for their own sakes as well as for the honor and welfare of the good old State, never to put another such partizan in office. Let us have pure and upright Judges, if nothing else is pure.

And then as to the University. It is an Institution belonging to the whole State, not to a party; and if it is desirable that all parties should patronise it by sending their sons to be educated there, it must not fall into party management, and be controlled by partizans, for party purposes.

The Standard defends the caucus action by the plea of saving of time of the Legislature, and consequent expense. But it is "a penny wise and pound foolish" policy that would destroy the State character of the University and convert it into a party institution. The Standard also contends, with some apparent force, that the American party has no right to complain of the democrats for voting for none but democrats, since the Americans were sworn to vote for none but Americans. But on this matter, patriots of all parties, men who love the State and would sustain its Institutions of learning, especially that one belonging to the whole State, have a right to complain. Democrats themselves will complain of any movement which weakens the University in the support it now derives from *all* parties.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.—We continue synopsis of legislative documents:

SINKING FUND.—"A bill to *raise*" one, (ought previously to be created and commence sinking) introduced by Mr. Bledsoe, of Wake. Provides for the appointment of three "Commissioners of sinking fund," and a sinking fund Secretary; term of office 2 years, and pay of $3 per diem for each day employed in keeping the fund afloat. Appropriates for the fund the dividends on the State's preferred stock in the N. C. railroad, the tax on the stock of the Cape Fear and State Banks, and the dividends on any Bank stock, for which the present Assembly may subscribe, over and above the interest on the bonds issued to pay for it.

A BILL TO DIMINISH THE COSTS OF SUITS AT LAW.—Introduced by Mr. Stubbs of Beaufort, from the House Committee on Judiciary. Provides that either party to a civil cause may summon and examine as a witness the adverse party, who shall receive the pay and be subject to the penalties of other witnesses; his pay to be taxed in the bill of costs. That either party may file in the clerk's office and serve on his adversary a distinct and particular statement of his cause; if the opposite party fails to file a distinct admission of the alleged facts, he is to be deemed as denying them, and if on trial they are proved, all the costs of such proof to fall upon said party, whatever the general judgment in the case. Requires the Judge, at the request of either party to write out his instructions to the jury and have the same filed as a part of the record. The process of *diminution* of costs, contemplated by this bill, is not very clear to us, though it may be to the profession.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF N. C.—A bill for its incorporation, introduced by Mr. Speer, of Yadkin. Gives it the usual privileges of corporations; and provides for an appointment, by the Society, of a board of Medical examiners, 5 in number, whose duty it shall be to examine all applicants for license to practice—no person entitled to practice without such license, and the license only to be granted to graduates of a regular Medical College. Examiners' fee, $10. Persons practicing without license not entitled to sue for or recover any medical bill.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.—Amount received from the public Treasurer for two years ending Nov. 1, 1856, $20,200; expenditures for same period, salaries, repairs, furniture, &c., $19,957 02. Cash balance $242 98. There are now in the institution 45 pupils, and as, under the present board of superintendents, a thorough reform has taken place, it is supposed that the number will be largely increased. $10,000 per annum, from the State, is estimated as the least appropriation which the institution will require.

ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROAD.—A bill for its completion, introduced by Mr. Thompson of Wayne. Asks an additional State subscription of $400,000 preferred stock. The State is already a subscriber to ⅔ of the stock.

PROF. EMMONS'S REPORT.—We are indebted, through our correspondent, to Mr. Folk of Watauga county, for a bound copy of Emmons's geological report on the midland counties of North Carolina. We have had no time to examine it this morning. The book is tolerably well gotten up, published by G. P. Putnam & Co., N. York.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—See the late news from Europe. It would seem that the powers that be are not yet tired of war, for there is apparent danger of several collisions.

The Wilmington Herald regards our allusion to the want of conservatism of one of its late articles as "unkind." We did not intend to say any thing unkind—we have too decided a respect and regard for the Herald to do that.

HAWKS'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We are happy to state, that the 1st volume of this work is nearly completed—the whole having passed through the printers' hands. It is a small volume, containing only 254 pages, octavo—small for the reason stated in the Preface, which, with the Dedication, we give below. Subsequent volumes will probably contain 500 or 600 pages, and the price be proportioned to the size.

Mr. H. W. Horne, the State agent, and his assistants, with specimen copies, will commence the canvass for subscribers in a few days.

The Dedication is as follows:

TO THE

NATIVES OF NORTH CAROLINA;

AS WELL

TO THE DWELLERS AT HOME AS TO THE DISPERSED ABROAD;

TO ALL ALIKE,

WHETHER WITHIN OR WITHOUT HER BORDERS;

THIS ATTEMPT TO PRESERVE THE STORY OF THEIR CHILDHOOD'S HOME IS AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR COUNTRYMAN,

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

In the execution of a purpose long and warmly cherished, the author and compiler of this volume offers to his countrymen, with all humility, this commencement of the history of their native State, North Carolina. The volume is complete in itself, as furnishing the most full account that existing materials at this day afford of the first attempts at colonization on our shores. The period embraced extends from the year 1584 to 1591, and includes the five voyages made under the charter to Sir Walter Raleigh. It is a distinct portion of our history, an isolated chapter, having little connection with what is to follow: for, after the failure of all the efforts made under the Charter to Raleigh, a long interval of time, more than half a century, elapsed before any permanent settlement was made within our borders.

In entering upon his work, the writer avails himself of the opportunity briefly to explain his proposed plan, as in some of its features, it departs from established historical models. A mere chronologically accurate narrative of important public events does not in his view constitute history; though of it, such a narrative properly forms a part. He has supposed that the real history of a State is to be read in the gradual progress of its *people* in intelligence, refinement, industry, wealth, taste, civilization, &c. The public events that transpire are but the exponents of the condition of the inhabitants, in these and other particulars. The "people" constitute a nation, not the legislature merely, nor the courts, not the army nor the navy. These are all but parts of the whole; and yet many so called histories tell us little else save the changes of dynasties, and "the wars and fightings" of ambitious rulers. We would gladly see there beside, something of the inner life of the *people* themselves. And the thought has occurred that in the effort to catch and present a picture of this, classification is a valuable auxiliary: its advantages are obvious in some of the earlier English histories, such, for instance, as those of Mortimer and Henry; while in the latest imitation of their example in Knight's Pictorial History of England, many portions are almost invested with the interest of an agreeable romance. Now it is true that in our short career, we cannot have had as much variety as is to be found on the broader field that spreads over centuries in the history of the other hemisphere; and yet even we have room for classification. We must speak of various subjects. The "religion," "laws and legislation," "education," "agriculture," "industrial and mechanical pursuits," "commerce," "extent and advance of settlements," "wars with native or foreign foes," "manners and customs of the people," &c., all demand their share of notice, and will be better understood as well as remembered, if they receive distinct treatment. Hence we divide the time through which the State has passed, particularly in its more recent career, into periods or epochs, and endeavor to present in all respects, as full and perfect a picture, or rather series of pictures, as we can make of each period.

Another feature in our work, of which this volume will afford a specimen, is to be found in the reprint and consequent preservation of the rare and valuable old documents, tracts, &c., which furnish part of the material for our history. We know very well that such documents generally have but little interest save for the historical antiquarian; but we are writing more especially for North Carolinians; and we cannot but believe that for them, such early and authentic memorials of their country will possess an interest, independent of all antiquarian taste or study. To the extent of our humble abilities, we shall endeavor to enliven the dullness and relieve the quaintness of these worthy old chroniclers by such notes and remarks as may serve to link pleasantly together the past with the present. And if in this we fail, as we fear we sometimes shall, still an important end will be answered. The soul of history is TRUTH: the reader will have in the reprint of these old publications, all the means extant of eviscerating the truth for himself; while the writer voluntarily shuts out the possibility of his substituting invention for the sober realities of history: in his narrative of *facts* he must conform to the early testimony which he has placed in the hands of the reader; his deductions, suggestions, reflections, &c., are his own, and will pass for what they are worth with the intelligent, without the risk of being confounded with the *facts* of early records. But, of course, this use of earlier documents will be constantly diminishing as we travel upward in the story, through period after period, because of the diminished necessity of reprinting that which, beside being generally known, is easily accessible in other forms. One exception to this, however, will exist in the case of important and *hitherto unpublished manuscripts.*—An appendix of documents with notes is not an uncommon suffix to a volume of history; we merely make of them a prefix.

With this brief outline of the chief features of our work, it only remains to be added that we shall issue the volumes successively, as fast as they can be properly prepared; and, soliciting from all our countrymen such aid as they can render in furnishing us with family papers, local traditions, old documents, or otherwise, we can say no more than that, embarking in our undertaking as a labor of love, our first effort shall be to tell the simple truth; and our highest ambition, so to tell it that North Carolinians will not be ashamed of the narrative.

NEWSPAPERS.—R. A. Ezell, Esq., has retired from the Warrenton News, and is succeeded by Mr. W. A. Walsh, at present employed in the office of the Raleigh Standard.

The Asheborough Bulletin will be continued by Messrs. J. M. A. Drake and Wm. M. Parker, Esqs., instead of E. B. Drake, Esq., who has become Editor of the Salisbury Herald.

The Conference of the N. C. Free Will Baptists proposes to publish the Free Will Baptist Journal, weekly, at $2 per annum. Address J. H. Jackson, Kinston, N. C.

THE MAILS.—We learn from the Richmond Whig that the Postmaster General has discontinued the night mail from Washington South, thus giving but one mail a day South of Washington, whilst there are two a day North. This will throw our mails a day behind, and often two days, for under the present wretched management of the Post Office Department they are generally a day behind time.

No reason is assigned for the change.

CONGRESS.—On Friday, as the House was about to adjourn, Mr. Kelsey said that the Washington correspondent of the N. York Times had made a charge of bribery and corruption on members of the House and others, which demanded investigation, and submitted a resolution to appoint a committee of five, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Paine, of N. C., said he had knowledge of such an attempt having been made by one member to others in relation to the Minnesota Land Bill.

Great confusion ensued, and loud calls for the name of the offender, but Mr. Paine refused to give it.

The resolution finally passed and the House adjourned.

Senator Hamlin has resigned his seat, having been elected Governor of Maine.

A long debate has occurred on the right of Senator Harlan of Iowa to his seat.

U. S. SENATORS ELECTED.—Mr. Sumner has been re-elected Senator in Congress, by 333 votes to 12.

And Hon. Jas. F. Simmons (Republican) has been elected from Rhode Island, in place of Mr. James, (Democrat.)

MOORE'S CREEK MONUMENT.—At a meeting of the Committee appointed at the celebration of the Battle of Moore's Creek, on the 27th Feb'y last, held at Wilmington, it was resolved to appoint committees in the neighboring counties to solicit subscriptions to erect a monument on the Battle Ground; to apply to the Legislature for aid; to lay the corner-stone at the ensuing celebration on the 27th Feb'y; and to obtain a plan of a Monument to cost about $5000.

The following are the Committees for this and the adjoining counties:

Sampson County.—Dr. Wm. McKoy, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. Faison, John R. Beaman, Richard C. Holmes, W. T. Kirby, J. P. Tredwell, P. Murphy, Charles Harrison, A. Monk.

Cumberland County.—James Banks, E. J. Hale, Gen. John Winslow, J. McKethan, John Elliott, Col. A. S. McNeill, David Murphy, John C. Blocker.

Bladen County.—Rev. Colin Shaw, W. A. Melvin, T. D. McDowell, Dr. W. H. Beatty, T. J. Jones, John B. Brown, Thomas O. Brown.

Columbus County.—Col. Alfred Smith, Calvin Haynes, Forney George, James Foy, Josiah Maultsby, A. C. Dickinson.

HOGS.—The Cheraw Herald says that a drove of hogs in that place were selling at 6½; and adds that this is too high. The price here is 8.

Hon. Edward Stanly, says the Washington N. C. Times, left that place for San Francisco on the 3d inst. He expects to be absent in California for 12 months, and will then return to Washington, his future home.

NEW YORK.—Gov. King sent his first Message to the Legislature on Monday last. He states the financial condition of the State as favorable. The total receipts into the treasury for the year 1856, including the balance on hand at the close of the previous year, were nearly eighteen millions of dollars, and the expenditures nearly fifteen millions, leaving a balance on hand of upwards of three millions. The canal debt, at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30th last, was upwards of $22,400,000; receipts for the year $2,750,000; whole length of canals and public works 892 miles, the entire cost of which, when completed, will be $50,000,000. The State banking system is in a sound, healthy condition.

The State census shows a population of 3,466,212, an increase of 368,819, (or 2.38 per cent. a year.) More than one-fourth (920,530) of the inhabitants were born in foreign countries. The aggregate value of real and personal estate is $2,203,010,609. There are 5077 churches, and 559 newspapers. The number of enrolled militia is 335,000, of whom 18,500 are uniformed. The number of children in the State between 4 and 21 years is 1,207,214, of whom 951,932 attend either public or private schools. The number of teachers is 24,136, only 13,000 of whom, however, are supposed to be constantly employed. The aggregate yearly expenditures for all purposes connected with the common schools are $3,531,942.

Gov. King alludes to the imputations upon the republican party put forth in the President's message, which he declares to be wholly groundless, and proceeds to give at length the views of that party on the great question of the day.

RAILROADS *vs.* CANALS.—The New York canals, the greatest works of the kind in this country, have gotten into a bad way by reason of the "sharp and exhausting competition of the railroads." The State Auditor recommends the imposition of tolls on the railroads for the protection of the canals.

A MILD CLIMATE.—The people of Havana were complaining, at the last accounts, of a "severe cold storm," the thermometer having fallen, on the 24th ult. to 43° above zero—the lowest figure it has reached there in 20 years. This is 27° higher than it was here on Friday last.

We are informed that Mr. Villiers, brother of Lord Clarendon, has been appointed Minister to the United States from Great Britain, and that he is probably now on his way to this country.

Nat. Intelligencer.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 7.

Capitol Burnt.—The State Capitol here was destroyed by fire last night. The most serious loss is in the apartments of the State Naturalist, which is irreparable.

Punch says it requires an early start now-a-days for a man to get round his wife.

General Assembly.

FROM A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 9, 1857.

"THE HARNETT QUESTION."

This all-absorbing question was the order of the day on its second reading in the House of Commons last Thursday evening, when after an animated and exciting discussion between Mr. Shepherd in favor of a bill giving to the citizens of Harnett county the election of seven commissioners whose duty it should be to locate the site for the public buildings, and Mr. White of Bladen, in opposition to the bill, it was rejected by a vote of 46 to 59. This question will still remain unsettled and in the way of aspirants for Legislative honors in the counties of Cumberland and Harnett—it must still be an important question for them to determine which is the *sound side* of the "Harnett Question," and any error in so important a matter may seal the destiny of many a man whose services the country would *never forget,* upon whose tongue grave Senators and Legislators would hang,—silent as the grave—while the clarion voice of Demosthenes would be revived in the legislative halls of No. Ca., pleading for the rights and liberties of the people. I say this is an important question for political aspirants to settle. I well remember that during the Presidential canvass last fall, Mr. M**** was Sub-Elector on the Buchanan ticket and Mr. B***** the Sub-Elector on the Fillmore ticket, for the counties of Cumberland and Harnett. They never met in Harnett but once during the canvass, and as soon as Mr. B. announced the names of Fillmore & Donelson as candidates of the American party for President and Vice President of the U. S., Mr. M. asked him "if they were sound on the Harnett Question?" Mr. B. declined answering—nothing more was said on either side—and Buchanan beat Fillmore 500 votes in the county of Harnett.

Quite an amusing scene occurred in the Senate this week, on a bill to emancipate a slave who it seems is almost *perfectly white.* Some friend or advocate of the measure, just as the bill was about to be called up, requested Mr. Page, the door-keeper, to go out and find the petitioner and stand him at the door of the Senate so that Senators might see *how white* he was. Page made a *mistake in the man,* and brought in a gentleman who it seems is a candidate for Superintendent of *Common Schools,* against the present worthy incumbent. Thinking that the election was about to come on, and that his looks might help him out, he took his stand in full view of the Senate, looking "as sweet as the last whispers of a spring morning," until the speaker called upon the Senate to look at him: "he's as white as any of you." Some one discovered the mistake—a roar of laughter followed—the candidate for Superintendent turned off in a rage and wanted to know "who the devil disputed it?" the vote to emancipate the petitioner was taken and the bill was lost by a decided majority. Whether the Senators were afraid that the passage of this bill might be charged to the *candidate as so much* done for him by the Legislature, and that way defeat his election for Superintendent or not, I have not been able to learn.

The friends of the F. & W. Railroad are doing every thing they can to secure the passage of that measure. It certainly has equal if not superior claims upon the Legislature, to any other measure. The town of Fayetteville deserves what she asks for, as an act of justice to the largest commercial and manufacturing town in the State. She deserves it in return for the liberality of her representatives to every other section and every other scheme of internal improvement. She deserves it because every dollar expended in advancing her interest will yield a like return to the treasury of the State. The completion of that road would add at least two to three millions of dollars annually to the exchanges of the State, and make Fayetteville and Wilmington what every true son of the "Old North" would be proud to see. That road will come in competition with no other scheme: it is a rival of none.

The discussion on the State Bank still continues, many members insisting that if the Bank is re chartered all its bills shall be made payable at the mother Bank. There is a manifest determination that this Bank shall have no advantage over the Cape Fear Bank in its charter. The bill to authorise the N. C. Railroad to issue bonds bearing eight per cent. interest, has created considerable debate for the last two days, and will not be disposed of before to-morrow (Saturday.)

An effort will be made to reconsider the Harnett Bill, with what success is uncertain, as every body seems sick and worried out with the business. I heard one member say he heard so much about it all day that he dreamed about it all night.

I understand the bill to remodel the Congressional district of Rockingham will be withdrawn, and hope it may be true. As a member of the democratic caucus is reported to have said in caucus on the nomination of Trustees: "It is a small business—the democratic party is too large to do so mean a thing."

Mr. Banks of your place has been invited to repeat his Lecture on the Romance of Scottish History, in the Commons Hall on Friday evening, the 9th inst; and as the invitation comes from the ladies of Raleigh, who were deprived of the privilege of hearing him before, he certainly must feel very much flattered by it.

The Supreme Court is in session, Chief Justice Nash being absent on account of the severe illness of one of his sons. H.

On Thursday, the Senate was engaged the whole day in discussing the Danville Connection Railroad. Messrs. Eaton, Houston and Cameron spoke in opposition, and Messrs. W. H. and J. W. Thomas, and Myers of Mecklenburg, in favor of the bill. It was rejected, yeas 14, nays 32.

On Friday, the bill to charter the Milton Junction Railroad was lost, ayes 13, noes 31.

Mr. A. Myers introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Ansonville.

Mr. W. H. Thomas a bill to establish free banking in this State.

The bill to re-charter the Bank of the State, amended as stated in our last, passed its second reading, 34 to 7.

In the House, on Thursday, the bill from the Senate exempting the coupon bonds of the N. C. Railroad from taxation for ten years, and fixing the interest thereon at a rate not exceeding eight per cent., was debated all the morning. This bill provides for funding the debt of the Road, amounting to $350,000, by bonds above referred to. Messrs. Scales and Bledsoe spoke in favor of the measure and Messrs. Caldwell and Meares against it.

By joint ballot of the two Houses, Messrs. Thomas Settle, Jr., of Rockingham, Dr. R. Dillard, of Chowan, William W. Holden, of Wake, R. A. Hamilton, of Granville, Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, of Buncombe, were elected Trustees of the University.

At the evening session, the Harnett bill being on its 2d reading, Mr. Shepherd called Mr. Stubbs to the Chair, took the floor, and (alluding to the petitions from Harnett county against the bill,) said, that the petitions did not really contain 583 names; some names were put down in each of the petitions, and some even put down twice in the same petition. Besides he had been informed by some gentlemen that their names were put down without their knowledge or consent. If these petitions stated the truth, why was it that the people desired to have things as they existed overturned. The bill of last session provided for the sale of certain lots. They had shaped out three or four small notches and sold them for not enough to realise one-half what the jail cost. The people could throw away the jail if they wished to, but that was a matter to be determined by them, by voting upon the question, should this bill pass. He did not know of any law which prevented the building from being removed.

Mr. Bethea was against the bill. He claimed to have 583 names to his petition who were opposed to a change.

Mr. Stewart hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. White, of Bladen, delivered an able and lengthy speech against the bill.

Mr. Shepherd said he would be unjust to his friend in the other end of the House, would be unjust to his colleague and to himself, he would be reflecting upon his name as a gentleman, and doing injustice to his constituents, did he not reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Bladen. He alluded to the passage of the bill in the Senate by a vote of 32 to 10, and said when you find such men as Gorrell, Wiggins, and Eaton voting aye on a measure, it could not be far from right. He ridiculed Mr. W.'s picture of what Toomer might be. He said if there was a majority in Harnett opposed to the bill, why not let it pass and then the people could decide against it. Sir, said he, a majority of the people are in favor of the bill. He knew the hand-writing of the several petitions, and they were prepared by a crafty and talented gentleman of Harnett county. He was aware of a strong opposition to him, and so intent were they to have a force in the other end of the House, that it was said when a certain gentleman was defeated for the Senate of Chatham, and a certain Commoner also defeated, not expecting any efficient aid from that source, they had turned with longing eyes towards Bladen county, and it seemed they were not disappointed. He was perfectly willing for any one to attack his course, if they did not impeach his honor.

Mr. White replied, saying if he was to be defeated by place or the influence of place, he was willing to submit. He thought that as Cumberland once belonged to Bladen, Bladen had now a perfect right to be heard in the affairs of Cumberland. He continued his speech with considerable animation.

The whole discussion was characterized by much life and fire. The bill was rejected by ayes 46, noes 59.

Mr. Bethea introduced a bill to incorporate the Rockfish Fire Company.

Mr. Ferebee introduced a bill to incorporate the Southern Air line Railroad Company—proposes to build a railroad from Norfolk to Wilmington via Edenton and Plymouth.

A motion to make the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road the order for to-morrow, was rejected.

The Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad was made the special order for Monday, at 11 o'clock.

The North-western Railroad was made the special order for Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill to incorporate the Mountain Railroad Company—proposes a railroad from Lenoir, Caldwell county, to the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad.

On Friday, Mr. White, of Cabarrus, introduced a bill to incorporate the Concord and Fayetteville Railroad Company.

Mr. Holmes introduced a bill, accompanied by a memorial, to incorporate the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Wilmington.

The debate on N. C. R. R. bonds was continued without a decision.

Mr. Meares moved to reconsider the vote on the Harnett county bill, and then moved to lay that motion on the table, which was done by Yeas 52, Noes 38. Mr. Meares stated as his reason for the motion, that he learned there was a probability of the matter being settled among the members from Cumberland and Harnett.

A bill to pay Tales Jurors throughout the State was indefinitely postponed, 76 to 31.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 10.

In the Senate, to-day, nothing of importance was done, the whole time being taken up in discussing a bill concerning the killing of stock on railroads.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Leitch introduced a resolution proposing that a committee of five be appointed to examine into the charter and affairs of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. He also introduced a bill restoring jury trials to the county courts of Robeson.

Mr. Folk presented a minority report, from the Committee on Constitutional Reform, in favor of Mr. Foster's bill to protect land from excessive taxation. The House refused to print it by a purely party vote. It states clearly and emphatically why and wherefore he thinks the bill should pass.

Mr. Settle introduced a bill to incorporate a company to build a railroad from Greensborough to the Coal Fields on Dan River. Nearly the same charter as the Danville Connection. Asks for no appropriation.

The bill to exempt the N. C. Railroad 8 per cent. bonds from taxation was indefinitely postponed, by yeas 67, nays 43.

The House adjourned during the discussion upon Mr. Lewis's bill for the benefit of mechanics.

In the afternoon, Magistrates were appointed. After the business was through with, the Speaker left the chair and the House had a frolic.

The following are the yeas and nays, in the House, on a bill to repeal the sec. 6, ch. 36, Rev. Code:

Ayes.—Messrs. Bethea, Blanton, Bledsoe, Bynum, Caldwell, Cansler, Cox, of Perquimans, Crump, Dargan, Dills, Eller, Elliott, Folk, Foster, Gaither, Gentry, Glass, Hackney, Harrell, Hester, Hill, of Stokes, Houck, Humphrey, Jones, Kelly, Leach, Leitch, Lewis, of Nash, Little, Lyon, of Orange, Mann, Martin, Masten, Meares, Montgomery, Mosely, Ogburn, Patterson, Pearson, Pickett, Ramsour, Rankin, Reeves, Richardson, Routh, Rushing, Scott, Settle, Siler, Speer, Stewart, Stiles, Strayhorn, Tate, Tomlinson, Toms, Waddill, Waugh, White, of Cabarrus, Whitson, Williamson, Wilson and Yancy.—65.

Nays.—Messrs. Badham, Barnes, Blow, Baxter, Bridgers, Bright, Bullock, Dancy, Davidson, Eborn, Ferebee, Gilliam, Green, Hargrove, Hill, of Halifax, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jennett, Johnson, Lewis, of Wake, Long, Lyon, of Granville, Mason, Moore, Outlaw, Outerbridge, Parker, Pitchford, Rand, Rumley, Sauls, Scales, Slaughter, Speight, Stubbs, Thompson, Ward and Withers.—37.

[The repealed section prohibited any person or corporation from passing or receiving small notes of this and other States; and any one so offending to be fined $5, and to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.]

The following are the yeas and nays on Mr. Elliott's small note Bill which passed its 2d reading in the Commons on Wednesday last:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barnes, Baxter, Bethea, Blanton, Bynum, Caldwell, Cansler, Clarke, Crump, Dills, Eller, Elliott, Folk, Foster, Gaither, Gentry, Glass, Hackney, Hall, Harrell, Houck, Jones, Leach of Davidson, Leitch of Robeson, Little, Long, Love, Mabry, Mann, March, Masten, Matthems, McIntosh, Morrison, Mosely, Ogburn, Pearson, Pickett, Ramsour, Rankin, Richardson, Routh, Rushing, Scott, Sharpe, Siler, Smallwood, Speer, Stewart, Stiles, Tomlinson, Toms, Waddill, White of Sampson, White of Cabarrus, White of Bladen, Whitson, Williamson, Wilson and Yancy—61.

Nays.—Messrs. Badham, Benbury, Blow, Bridgers, Bright, Bullock, Cotten, Cox of Jones, Dancy, Dargan, Davidson, Eborn, Ferebee, Gilliam, Green, Hargrove, Hester, Hill of Stokes, Hill of Halifax, Humphrey, Holmes, Jarvis, Jennett, Johnson, Kelly, Lewis of Wake, Lewis of Nash, Lyon of Orange, Lyon of Granville, Mason, Montgomery, Outlaw, Outerbridge, Parker, Patterson, Pitchford, Rand, Reeves, Rumly, Sauls, Scales, Slaughter, Settle, Southerland, Speight, Strayhorn, Stubbs, Tate, Thomson, Ward, Waugh and Withers—53.

MARRIED,

Near Rockingham, on the 2d inst, by the Rev. M. McQueen, Mr. LAFAYETTE G. WILSON, of Va., to Miss SALLIE A. McALISTER of N. C.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of Mr. Angus Martin, by the Rev. M. McQueen, Mr. CALVIN PEMBERTON to Miss FLORA A. MARTIN. Both of Montgomery county.

On the 5th inst., near Ellisville, Bladen county, by Stephen Hare, Esq., Mr. AARON C. HARE to Miss ELIZABETH C. HALL, youngest daughter of Chas. Hall. All of Bladen.

DIED,

In Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C. on the 30th December, of Pulmonary Consumption, Mr. BENJAMIN W. SIMMONS, aged 50 years 3 months and 24 days.

At Pittsboro,' on Sunday, the 4th inst, HENRY CLAY McLENAHAN, son of Dr. S. McLenahan, in his 14th year.

In Chatham Co., on the 6th inst., Mr. THOS. McDANIEL, aged about 50 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 12.

BACON—	11 a 12½	LARD—	13 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	12¼ a 12½	Cuba,	50 a 52
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 11½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 50 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 40 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 25 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	80 a 00
Super.	6 75 a 0 00	Apple do,	65 a 70
Fine,	6 25 a 0 00	Whiskey,	65 a 00
Scratched,	5 75 a 0 00	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	85 a 90	Yellow dip,	2 50 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	2 50 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0 00	Hard,	1 50 a 0 00
Peas,	75 a 0 80	Spirits,	42 a 43
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Small lot of new sold at quotations.
Cotton—We report firm and steady market.
Flour—Slight variation.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, $3 for virgin and yellow, $2 for hard. Spirits 49. Rosin 2 87 to 3 10. No transactions in other articles.

At New York, Southern Flour dull at 6 85 to $8. Middling upland Cotton has risen to 13¼. Spirits Turpentine has risen to 50 cents. Rosin 1 62.

At Cheraw, cotton 10¾ to 12⅝. No receipts during the week. Bacon 11 to 14. Corn 80 to 85. Flour 6 50 to 7 50.

At Charleston, cotton 11½ to 12⅞, an advance.
Total receipts of cotton, 1,602,289 bales, against 1,610,589 last year. Decrease 8,300.

A CARD.

DR. MAC RAE has returned and resumed his Practice. Office two doors below the Female High School.

Jan'y 10, 1857. 72*4t

HARPER'S WEEKLY JOURNAL.

SPECIMEN copies of this new work may be seen at the Book Store, where subscriptions will be received. We will deliver it in Fayetteville, free of postage, at $2 50, cash in advance, (which will be a saving of the postage to subscribers.)

Jan'y 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEED.

THE subscriber informs Planters and Farmers that he has obtained from John Kirkpatrick, Esq., of this county, his crop of seed of this valuable plant, some of the properties of which are said to be as follows:

First, An acre of the stalks properly cultivated, will yield from 400 to 500 gallons of pure syrup, equal to the best New Orleans.

Second, It surpasses all other plants for fodder and for feeding green to cattle or hogs, on account of the great abundance of sugary juice which it contains, and when sown in close drills yields an immense crop of fodder.

Third, It is so certain and prolific a crop that planters may be sure of succeeding with it as a syrup plant any where South of the State of New York.

This seed is offered for sale in packages sufficient to plant half an acre 4 feet x 1½ feet, at $1 per package. If sent by mail, 30 cts. must be added to pay postage.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 12, 1857. 72-3t

JOHNSTON
MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

JOHN W. STUART, Esq., } Principals.
Miss BETTIE JONES, }

THE 8TH SESSION of this School will commence on the 19th of January, and will close on the 19th of June, with an examination, exhibition, and an address by some distinguished gentleman.

So great is the reputation of Mr. Stuart as a superior teacher and scholar, that we presume it is not necessary to say anything in his praise. He has been in our employment for several years, and so far as we know or believe, he has given universal satisfaction.

Miss Jones is a first-honor graduate of Greensboro' Female College, and comes recommended as possessing, in an emigent degree, all the qualities necessary to constitute a successful teacher. Young men desiring to prepare for college, will do well to patronize this school, as Mr. Stuart has had considerable experience in this business; and wherever his scholars have gone, they have taken a high stand, thereby evincing thorough preparation. Young ladies will be taught everything taught in the best female schools of the country.

Terms per Session are as follows, viz: Primary branches, $10; Classics $16; higher English branches $12; Extras, Music $20; French and Drawing $6 each Board $6 to 7 50 per month.

W. D. TURNER,
Chm'n of Trustees.

Leachburg, N. C., Dec. 18, 1856. 72-*4t

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 6th inst, a negro man named NEILL, who says he belongs to the estate of Mary McLean, dec'd, of Harnett Co. The said boy is of a dark color, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

WM. R. BOLTON, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 12, 1857. 72*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1856.

Allen Inman vs. Jonathan W. Regan.

Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said Jonathan W. Regan to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton on the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there to plead or repievy, or final judgment will be given against him.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of said Court, at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1856. This December 22d, 1856.

72*6w] A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The following interesting official table has been communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to accompany his annual report of the finances:

Real and Personal Wealth of the United States, 1856.

States.	Population.	Value of property.
Alabama,	835,192	$270,233,027
Arkansas,	253,117	64,240,726
California,	335,000	165,000,000
Connecticut,	401,292	203,759,831
Delaware,	97,295	30,466,924
Florida,	110,725	49,461,461
Georgia,	935,090	500,000,000
Illinois,	1,242,917	333,237,474
Indiana,	1,149,606	301,858,474
Iowa,	325,013	110,000,000
Kentucky,	1,086,587	411,000,198
Louisiana,	600,387	270,425,000
Maine,	623,862	131,128,186
Maryland,	639,580	261,243,660
Massachusetts.	1,133,123	597,936,995
Michigan,	509,374	116,593,580
Mississippi,	671,649	251,525,000
Missouri,	831,215	223,948,731
New Hampshire,	324,701	103,804,326
New Jersey,	569,499	179,750,000
New York,	3,470,059	1,364,154,625
North Carolina,	921,852	239,603,372
Ohio,	2,215,750	860,877,354
Pennsylvania,	2,542,960	1,031,731,304
Rhode Island,	166,927	91,699,850
South Carolina,	705,631	303,484,246
Tennessee,	1,092,470	321,771,810
Texas,	500,000	240,000,000
Vermont,	325,206	91,165,680
Virginia,	1,512,593	530,994,897
Wisconsin,	552,109	87,500,000
District of Columbia,	59,000	25,568,703
Minnesota,	65,000	20,000,000
New Mexico,	83,500	7,550,000
Oregon,	36,000	7,775,000
Washington,	5,500	1,650,000
Utah,	39,000	4,250,000
Kansas,	11,000	2,350,000
Nebraska,	4,500	1,235,644
Total,	26,964,312	$9,817,611,072
Add for property not valued, for under valuations, and for the rise in the value of property since 1850, the sum of		1,500,000,000
Total wealth of the U. S., 1856,		11,317,611,072

MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL, AT BUFFALO, MOORE CO., N. C.

Mr. DANIEL McINTYRE,
Mrs. ANNIE J. McINTYRE, } Principals.

THIS Institution will open on Monday 5th Jan'y next. Very great advantages are offered in this school. Young men will be prepared for College and the higher walks of life. Young ladies will attain advantages equal to any offered in schools of the first class.

The neighborhood as to morality and health is without a parallel.

Pupils will be charged from the time they enter, without any deduction except for protracted illness.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS, VIZ:

English, according to advancement, $7 50, $10,	$12 50
Latin, Greek, and higher Mathematics,	15 00
Extra in Female Department.	
French and German Languages, each	10 00
Music on Piano, with use of Instrument,	20 00
Painting, Drawing, and Needle-work, each	5 00
Vocal Music, gratis.	

Board in the best families, at convenient distances, from $7 to $8 per month.

Dec'r 24, 1856. 70*2t

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.
J. D. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

THE location of this School at Greensboro', N. C., will at once attract the attention of those who have sons to educate. No place in the State is more accessible, and in health and morality it is unsurpassed.

The next session will commence on the 2d Monday in January 1857. For further information address the Principal.

Greensboro,' N. C., Nov'r 26, 1856. 61*3m

Seventy Likely Negroes, And 2000 acres of Land for Sale.

Sale on Tuesday, March the 3d, 1857.

AS Agents of Mary Collins, Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Michael Collins, dec'd, we shall offer for sale, at the late residence of Michael Collins, dec'd, one mile Northwest of Ridgeway, Warren county,

70 likely Negroes,

Devised in his will to be sold on a credit of twelve months, bonds to bear interest from date, and satisfactorily secured.

The above negroes are mostly young and very likely. Upwards of 30 between the ages of 8 and 15. Among them is a Shoemaker, Carpenters, Blacksmith, Cooper, and a first-rate Miller, and an old family Weaver—good Cooks, &c.

We shall also sell, on a credit of five years, bonds bearing interest from date, and to be satisfactorily secured—(interest to be paid annually)—all his LANDS, consisting of four tracts: one on Nutbush creek, near the Granville line, containing 800 acres, with a valuable Grist Mill, which has yielded a toll of 500 barrels of corn per annum. Another tract of 72 acres, situated two miles north of Ridgeway, with a valuable Flour Mill upon it, its manufactory equal to any mill in the State. Also another tract, known as the Caswell Drake tract, containing between 4 and 5 hundred acres. Also that very desirable Residence and tract of land on which the deceased lived containing about 450 acres. The three last tracts adjoin, and could be arranged to suit purchasers, though the property will be exposed publicly.

These farms are all situated in a healthy and pleasant section of Warren county, N. C., and in wealthy and highly intelligent neighborhoods. These lands are peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn. Each tract has improvements upon them; the first and the last named have very comfortable dwelling houses, and every necessary out-house, &c.

Persons desiring to purchase any or all of this property, will address W. F. Collins, for further particulars, at Raleigh, or T. C. Collins, Ridgeway.

The lands can be shown those who may wish to examine them, by applying to the Executrix or either of her Agents. An age may pass before such an opportunity is offered in real estate for sale.

WM. F. COLLINS,
T. C. COLLINS, } Agents.

Dec'r 19, 1856. 67*ts

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the Tract of LAND situate on both sides of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, about three miles from Fayetteville, on which David Kivett resided the past year. The Tract contains about three hundred acres. The terms will be made liberal if the payment is secured. If not previously sold, it will be sold at auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville on the 31st day of January, 1857. Those wishing information relative to the land or terms, are referred to Jno. D. Williams, Esq. of Fayetteville.

ISAAC H. FOUST.

Reed Creek, N. C., 26th Dec'r 1856. 70*3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale on the 19th of January next, at the residence of R. F. Murphy, the Property conveyed to him by R. F. Murphy by Deed of Trust, bearing date Jan'y 17th, 1854. The sale will be continued from day to day, until the property is all sold. Persons that are interested will do well to attend. Terms made known on day of sale.

NEILL S. STEWART, Trustee.

Nov'r 29, 1856. 61*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1856.

Jane Wamble, *vs.* Benjamin D. Rushing and wife Temperance, Bryant Wamble, George W. Wamble, William K. Edgeworth and wife Jane, Even S. Wamble, James Wamble, James Knight and wife Susannah, Mary Wimberley, Thomas Wamble.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Wamble, William K. Edgeworth and wife Jane, Even S. Wamble, James Wamble, James Knight and wife Susannah, and Mary Wimberley, are not residents of this State, It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer (a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville,) for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in October, A. D. 1856, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clk.

63*6t

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods.

D. B. McARN.
E. LILLY.

August 8, 1856. 33*tf

Fayetteville & Southern P. R. Office,
December 29, 1856.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, Jan'y 15th, 1857.

[65tm] W. McL. McKAY, Sec'y.

F. DAVISON, M. D.,
Surgeon Dentist,

INTENDING to locate permanently in Fayetteville, hopes to make it the interest of all who need the services of a Dentist to give him the care of their Teeth. Having had eight years' experience, and being acquainted with the work of the best Dentists North or South, he pledges himself to give all operations entrusted to his hands that careful thorough work and complete finish, that it cannot be bettered by any Dentist in the United States.

Persons having teeth that are considered hopeless, and past redemption, will do well to give him a call before having them extracted, as thousands of teeth are sacrificed that the requisite knowledge and skill would save and make useful.

Please give him a trial, and if he does not redeem his pledge will forfeit his work.

☞ Office at Fayetteville Hotel.

Dec'r 26, 1856. 68tf

He will wait on Ladies at their residences if desired.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to either of us at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, will have prompt attention.

D. C. McINTYRE.
DANIEL M. McLAURIN.

Laurinburgh, Dec. 26, 1856. 68tf

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.

THE undersigned offers himself as a candidate for the office of Constable for the Fayetteville District, for the ensuing year. Election in Feb'y next.

JNO T. MULLINS.

Dec 29. 68-te

GARDEN SEEDS.

WE have received a general assortment of LANDRETH'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS, warranted Fresh and Genuine, of the crop of 1856. Also, ONION SETTS. S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Dec'r 15, 1856. 65-6w

STATE BONDS FOR SALE.

$10,000 IN Bonds of $1000 each. For sale by

Dec'r 15. JAS. G. COOK. 65-4w

JUST RECEIVED,

20 QUARTER BOXES RAISINS.
20 Half " "
20 Boxes Soda Biscuit.
20 " Cheese.

For sale by
Dec'r 15. C. E. LEETE. 65tf

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL offer to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January next, at my place near Kingsbury, one CIRCULAR STEAM SAW MILL, (in complete order.)

8 Head of MULES.
1 Horse and Buggy.
2 Timber and 2 Road Wagons.
Stock of Cattle and Hogs.

A large lot of LUMBER, and all the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

Terms will be liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

Dec'r 20, 1856. DUNCAN McFADYEN. 67-ts

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my **PLANTATION** on the West side of Cape Fear, 2 miles below Fayetteville. I would sell 500 acres or more; it consists of River Swamp and Sand Hill Land.

Also my House and Lot on Ramsey Street.
One Lot corner Dick and Person Streets.
One House and Lot corner of Frink's Alley and Orange Street.
10 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.
12 Shares Plank Road Stock.

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, Dec'r 1, 1856. 61tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St., WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. 55tf

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner. Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1856. 54-Y

VALUABLE PROPERTY *FOR SALE.*

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

FREIGHTING ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a **REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.** from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Draysge being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.
Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap. Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c, can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

North Carolina Readers.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, *upon very favorable terms,* to Teachers, Booksellers, Merchants, Book Pedlars, and others, the **SERIES of NORTH CAROLINA READERS,** Nos. 1 and 2, by PROFESSOR HUBBARD, of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by CALVIN H. WILEY, Esq. now Superintendent of Common Schools.

E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR RENT.

THE large Fire-proof Brick Ware-house, conveniently situated in rear of our Store.

Apply to
Sept. 26. STARR & WILLIAMS. 43-tf

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.

April 8. J. G. SHEPHERD. 94-tf

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of

BEDSTEADS

of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.

April 8. A. M. CAMPBELL. 94-y

SPRING SUPPLY.
Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.

A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years—children of the woman.

Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given.

April 29. BARTH'W FULLER. 500-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of April last, a negro man named Rand, about six feet high, about 30 years of age, and black. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of John Bell or James McKethan.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to me at Locksville, Chatham Co., N. C., or confining him in any Jail in the State where I can get him.

June 25. NATHAN KING. 17-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!
POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 8th of SEPTEMBER.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. Stradella will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. Stradella the Department of Painting, &c.

H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Clinton, July 25, 1856. 30-tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

New Wagon Establishment,
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' store, and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, HORSE-SHOEING will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1856. 24-Y

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

GROCERIES,
Hardware and Hollow-ware,
—ALSO—
Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 15, 1856. 48tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

WANTED.

300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN, to act as local and travelling agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH. A capital of $5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address

A. B. MARTYN,
Plaistow, N. H.

Oct. 20, 1856. 51-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. just received and for sale by

Oct. 27. JAS. G. COOK. 51-

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Oct. 22, 1856. 50tf

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 25, 1856. 16-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856. W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

June 6, 1856. 11-tf

For Haywood and Locksville.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Company, from and after this day, will run a Steamer once a week, twice a week, or once in two weeks as the business may demand—between the above points and Fayetteville and Wilmington.

July 10, 1856. 20tf

FOR SALE.

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Zinc, and Tin Ware and Stoves of various patterns. By

C. W. ANDREWS.
Market Square.

Sept. 24. 42-

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

March 1, 1853. CHARLES BANKS. 73tf

The Greatest Invention of the Age.

HAVING purchased the exclusive right for the State of North Carolina of GEAR'S MACHINE FOR CUTTING, TURNING AND MOULDING IRREGULAR FORMS IN WOOD, I offer the Machine to the Manufacturers of this State as the most perfect and effective ever invented to work irregular forms in wood. It has been thoroughly tested, and can perform the labor of *ten* to *fifty men* in the most complicated kinds of work.

It can do handsomely and rapidly all irregular and carved work, such as Circular and Gothic Sashes and Doors, Brackets and Scrolls, Tracery and Arches of the most difficult patterns, Cabinet Ware and Furniture, Carriages, Rail Road Cars, Chairs, Millwright and Factory work, Ship and Boat Building, Agricultural Implements, Block Letters, Picture and Mirror Frames, and Patterns for Machinery. In fact, work such as no other Machine has ever done before.

I am prepared to sell single and County Rights, and to furnish Machines.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, Proprietor.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1856. 52-6m

SECOND STOCK THIS FALL.
STARR & WILLIAMS
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

Second Fall & Winter Stock of Goods,

To which they call the attention of Merchants making their purchases in this market.

Oct. 16, 1856. 48-tf

Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S.

Senate. A further supply of 1st and 2d volumes, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

800 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
66 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

GUANOS.

738 BAGS PERUVIAN,
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by
Nov. 6, 1856. D. & W. McLAURIN. 54tf

Freight and Passenger Line between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

STEAMER MAGNOLIA, leaves Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH, leaves Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Both carrying Freight and Passengers.

Steamer ROWAN, with full sets of Lighters, runs regularly, carrying Freight only.

The regularity of our Boats on all stages of the River, and the despatch and promptness in delivering goods, are too well known to require comment.

To our patrons we tender our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and can assure all shippers that no efforts will be spared in future, and feel confident that our facilities for dispatch are equal if not superior to any line on Cape Fear River.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Lutterloh & Co.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856. 50tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,
(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

A RARE CHANCE!
The Furniture and Fixtures of the Fayetteville Hotel for sale.

THE subscribers having fully determined to sell the above named Property, now offer it to an enterprising man upon liberal terms.

This Hotel enjoys a large custom from the adjoining counties and from the travelling public, with a prospect of future increase. What it has done and is now doing can be seen by any one wishing to purchase referring to our books.

The situation of the building is such that it commands the greater part of the custom coming to and passing through this place.

For the amount of capital invested, there is no business that a person could engage in that would pay as well.

Sept 11, 1856. J. H. ROBERTS & CO. 38tf

J. C. Thomson

IS now receiving a large and complete STOCK OF GOODS in his line, viz:

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

In all varieties, which he offers for sale at low prices for ☞ CASH, *or to prompt paying customers.*

He returns his thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

September 3, 1856. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

THE public are respectfully invited to examine our new Stock of

Brussels, Tapestry & Ingrain Carpetings.

We have on hand 50 Rolls assorted styles and qualities.
20 do 3-4, 4-4, 6-4 & 8-4 Oil Cloths.
Velvet and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa and Alacant Mats, with our usual stock of House Furnishing Goods, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Groceries of every kind, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, &c., at wholesale or retail

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 18, 1856. 49tf

GOOD LANDS FOR SALE.

AS I wish to move West, I wish to sell my Farm on the Cape Fear River, on the South side of Cape Fear a mile or two below Rockfish Creek, containing some **600** to **700** Acres of very fine River Lands. On the Farm there is a good orchard, and Buildings of all kinds to live in, &c.

Also my SAW MILL on Rockfish, (late H. McNeill's.)

Also 180 Acres Lands joining the same.

Mr. E. H. Evans will show these Lands and Mills to any one wishing to purchase, and also give the terms.

WM. A. EVANS.

Oct. 8, 1856. 48tf

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving a very large STOCK, embracing every thing in the Dry Goods line with

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

Which they will sell CHEAP for Cash or approved Notes, at WHOLESALE only. We invite Merchants visiting this market to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

Negro Clothing.

BLANKETS, KERSEYS, HATS, SHOES, &c.
Now receiving.

November 17, 1856. J. & T. WADDILL. 57tf

Biographical Sketch of Henry A.

Wise, with a History of the Political Campaign in Virginia in 1855, by James P. Hambleton, M. D.

Aug. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 1856. 61*6m

MOUNT VERNON
MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARIES

THE Third Session of these Institutions, which are entirely separate and distinct from each other, will open on the 2d Monday of January, 1857, and close on the last Friday in May.

R. P. JONES, Principal of the Male Department, assisted by competent Instructers.

Miss V. C. ROYSTER, Principal of the Female Department, aided by suitable assistants.

Mrs. R. P. JONES, Principal of the Music Department.

Terms, as heretofore,—

Spelling,	$6 00
Common English,	8 00
Higher Do.	12 00
Ancient Languages,	15 00
Music (with use of Instrument,)	20 00
French and Drawing, each	5 00
Embroidery and Ornamental Needle-work, no charge.	

N. B.—The new building for the Male Academy, handsomely located within a convenient distance of the Mineral Spring, will be completed by the opening of the next Session, sufficiently commodious to accommodate a hundred young men.

The Female Academy will be repaired and made entirely comfortable. Ample accommodations for boarding young ladies will be afforded by Rev. J. Yarbro, who will be proprietor of the Hotel—now occupied by A. B. Marsh, Esq.,—devoted exclusively to that purpose.

Board for young gentlemen can be obtained in the Village, and within a convenient distance of the Academy.

Board for males and females, including fuel, washing, lights, &c. can be had at $8 or less per month.

It is very important for all to be present at the opening of the Session,—though pupils will be admitted at any time, and be charged from date of entrance. No deductions made, unless in cases of protracted sickness.

One half of Tuition and Board required in advance.

Mt. Vernon Springs, Nov. 19, 1856.

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Principal.
ISAAC EWING, JR., Assistant.

THE seventh Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January, 1857.

Any further information can be obtained by addressing the Principal at Pekin, Montgomery County, N. C.

Tuition, $8, $12, and $16 per Session.

Board, washing, and fuel $7 per month.

Pekin, Dec'r 15, 1856. 67-*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1856.

Present, The Hon. John M. Dick, Judge Presiding.

IT is ordered by his Honor, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 2d Monday in February next, A. D. 1857, and that the same be advertised for six weeks in the several Newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville. All Suitors, Witnesses, and others, having business on the Civil Docket, are required to attend.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1856.

64-1t*5t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1856.

Edmund Roberts and wife Lydia, William R. Baldwin, Catharine S. Baldwin, David J. Baldwin, John Caswell and wife Jane, *against* Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann, Daniel J. Phillips and wife Margaret, and Samuel Mims.

Bill to Account.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Complainants' Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1856.

70*6W] W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY about the 1st of May 1855, my Negro man ENOCH, a bright mulatto, about 30 years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, weighs about 160 or 170 lbs., curly (not kinky) hair, shows his front teeth very plainly, voice rather feminine, and in walking leans forward. It is probable that he is lurking about Daniel McQuaig's, in Robeson county, N. C., where he has a wife; or he may be trying to pass himself off as free. I will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his delivery to me, with proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him, or FIFTY DOLLARS for his delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in N. C. or S. C., so that I can get him.

NEILL C. CARMICHAEL.

Pee Dee, S. C., Dec. 26, 1856. 68*4tpd

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

Valuable Property for sale

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property: The premises on which I now live, containing 9 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear containing seven large rooms with fire places, kitchen house, smoke house, &c; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1½ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro' being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnish shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or store house 90 feet long, and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres 1½ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile.

I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $800 to $1200 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Saws, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash or likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.

W. D. KIRKSEY.

Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856. 85-*tf